The New-York Times.

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THE CLOSE OF THE WAR,
1861-5.
BY WILLIAM SWINTON

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* * * "While the Army of the Potomac was yet in the field, there were many who, believing that I would in time make fitter record of the doings and sufferings of that army than was possible in the brief chronicles which it was my duty to prepare for the Press, began even then to furnish me with oral and written information. And no sooner had the war closed, and it was known that I had addressed myself seriously to the task, than from all sides reports, dispatches and memorials poured in upon me. * * In addition, I have had the benefit of the memory and judgment of most of the chief officers North and South. * * For the elucidation of the deeds of the "Army of Northern Virginia," my sources of information have been scarcely less ample. These embrace the complete reports of Lee's army, and many manuscript documents and materials kindly furnished me. * * Whatever criticism I have made on Commanders has resulted from the reference of their actions to the test of those simple principles to which almost all great military questions may be reduced. Those, therefore, who would impugn these judgments, must in justice first impugn the reasoning on which they are founded."—*Extract from the Preface.*

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OF MEN.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Report of the Reconstruction Committee.

No State Shall Deny to Any Person Equality Before the Law.

Representation to be Denied to Disqualified Classes.

Voluntary Rebels Not to Vote Until 1870.

Provisions Concerning the Admission of Congressmen.

Certain Persons Forever Ineligible for Federal Office.

The New Tax Levy to be Laid Before the House To-day.

Army Officers Against the Bill to Equalize Bounties.

Habeas Corpus Case in the Gee Trial in North Carolina.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, April 29.

REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, after a session of some four hours on Saturday, at which all the members of the Committee were present, agreed to report on Monday the following propositions:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 3. Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for Members of Congress, and for Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Sec. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of the insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

A bill to provide for the restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their full political rights:

Whereas, It is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union be restored to full participation in all political rights:

And whereas, The Congress did by joint resolution propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit: "The constitutional article here inserted,"—now, therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever the above-recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress.

Second—And be it further enacted, That when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax, under the act of Aug. 5, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State, may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

The bill declaring certain persons ineligible to office under the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That no person shall be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States, who is included in any of the following classes, namely:

First—The President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, so called, and the Heads of Departments thereof.

Second—Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States of America so called.

Third—Heads of departments of the United States, officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and all persons educated in the Military or Naval Academy of the United States, Judges of the Courts of the United States, and members of either House of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fourth—Those who acted as officers of the Confederate States of America, so called, above the grade of Colonel, in the army, or Master, in the navy, or any one who, as Governor of either of the so-called Confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fifth—Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the Army or Navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

The Committee removed the injunctions of secrecy so far as the above propositions are concerned, and permitted copies to be furnished to the press.

It is understood that the vote upon them was 12 against 3.

As it is known that Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rogers only voted in the negative, the affirmatives must be Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard and Williams, and Representatives Stevens, Washburne, of Illinois, Morrill, Bingham, Conklin, Boutwell and Blow.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The new Tax Bill is in proof and will be delivered to Congress to-morrow. It makes a hundred and thirty pages in pamphlet form. This will explain the delay in the reception of copies ordered by merchants and manufacturers.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Paymaster-General Brice, in response to interrogations from Hon. Roscoe Conkling relative to the equalization of bounties, has written a conclusive argument against the adoption of the measure. So far, every officer who has been called upon for facts which would throw light upon the subject, has shown beyond controversy that at the present time at least it would be ruinous to the interests of the Government to pass a law for the equalization of bounties, and in several instances the officers have placed prominently before Congress the fact that, should such a law be passed, one-fourth or more of the sum, should an appropriation be made, would go to speculators, who for a mere song have bought up soldiers' discharge papers, and are here now, urging the equalization of bounties. Perhaps not one-half the sum would ever reach those who are the nominal beneficiaries under the proposed law.

THE ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

Certain correspondents here, belonging to the species professionally known as "guerrillas," have a habit, whenever beaten on important news, of styling the statement of their rivals "garbled," "incorrect," &c. This was the case with the correspondents of several journals in regard to the action of the New-York Congressional Delegation, first published in the Times. The only feature of that plan of restoration which did not appear in my statement, was one not agreed to by the meeting. This statement is important in view of the fact that the proposition of the New-York Delegation was adopted by the Reconstruction Committee with the addition of but one feature—that of the Civil Rights Amendment.

THE GEE TRIAL.

The official statement comes from Raleigh, N. C., to the President, setting forth the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus* by Judge Fowle in favor of Major Gee, now on trial before a military commission. The statement is further that Gen. Ruger refused to recognize the writ, and thereupon Judge Fowle issued an attachment for Gen. Ruger, but the latter would not permit the officer to arrest him until he received instructions from Washington. So that branch of the matter stands for the present. In the meantime, however, the President has directed the Military Commission to proceed with the trial of Major Gee, inasmuch as the Commission had commenced proceedings before the peace proclamation was issued. The President, however, instructs the Military Court not to pass sentence in the case, but to send the full record of the proceedings in the trial, when it shall be concluded, to Washington, to enable the Government to act understandingly in the whole matter.

MR. SMYTHE TO BE CONFIRMED.

The Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday unanimously agreed to report the name of Mr. Smythe for confirmation as Collector of New-York.

THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT.

The report of the Reconstruction Committee, as made public, was the result of a very animated session yesterday, of five hours, duration. As I stated last week, would be the case, negro suffrage, as a condition of representation, was abandoned as being impracticable. A caucus of the Republican members of Congress will be held at once, probably to morrow-night, to arrange the details of action upon the plan. Many Union members assert their belief that the entire proposition can be carried, through both Houses, by a two-third vote. In order to prevent partial and incorrect reports, by the Press and the public, the committee promptly authorized the agent of the Associated Press to make it public in full and at once. The Committee will submit the report in both Houses to-morrow.

MR. DELANO'S SEAT.

The House Committee on Elections has unanimously decided to report in favor of Hon. Columbus Delano retaining his seat as member of Congress from the Thirteenth District of Ohio. The points made by Mr. Delano before the Committee were, that there is no evidence legally before the Committee; that the contestant, Mr. Follett, never served a notice on Mr. Delano; that there is no evidence before the Committee legally of any kind, and that upon all the papers submitted, even if competent evidence, the title is with Delano.

THE POST-OFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

Postmaster General Dennison has addressed interrogations to the leading telegraph men in the country relative to the feasability of the proposed establishment of telegraph lines by Government over the principal mail routes. Gov. Dennison will not make his report to Congress upon the measure until he shall hear generally from the persons addressed.

NO COUNSEL SELECTED FOR THE DAVIS TRIAL.

It is not true as reported that any recent assignment of counsel to defend Jeff. Davis has been made. The paragraph mentioning Gen. Rosseau as one of the counsel is without foundation.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

There is reason to believe that the President will soon respond to the almost universal request of State Agricultural Societies by the appointment of a new Commissioner of Agriculture. As soon as the President can designate a suitable person no doubt the change will be made.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Senator Morrill will to-morrow report a bill in the Senate for qualified negro suffrage in this district, granting the right to vote to all blacks who pay taxes on a certain amount of property, who have honorably served in the army and navy, and who can read and write.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Dr. Daily, the special agent of the Post-office Department for Louisiana and Texas, has arrived in this city direct from New-Orleans, through in four days and a half. When the Doctor entered upon his duties last Fall, there was not a Postmaster in all Texas; now loyal postmasters who have taken the test oath, dot the State all over, and service has been ordered on nearly all the leading mail routes on terms favorable to the Department. Dr. Daily's reports are particularly encouraging in relation to Louisiana. He thinks it the best "reconstructed" State in the South. The people are in good humor, and the freedmen and all are at work in "reconstructing" plantations and wrecked fortunes.

INTERESTING TO FRUIT-GROWERS.

An interest is evinced here to obtain scions (grafts) with fruit buds on them, for use where vegetation has not started, and to engraft them on our trees where the bark slips easily, by bud or bark grafting, so as to have choice fruits this year. If amateur and other cultivators who throw such away in pruning, will send them to their respective members of Congress, they may be extensively propagated here, sent South, &c., and to the Indian schools, where the pupils may be taught this art, as in Germany.

THE UNION DEAD IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE.

The Quartermaster-General, in a letter to the Secretary of War, under date of April 18, submits the following very interesting information concerning the collection and preservation of the remains of Union soldiers who fell in the campaigns in the Military Division of the Tennessee:

I. Arrangements have been in progress throughout the military division of the Tennessee, for the collection and preservation of all remains of Union officers and soldiers, under the supervision of Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster, acting under the orders of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding.

Gen. Donaldson's exertions have been timely and energetic; and very much has already been accomplished, particularly at Stone River and Chattanooga, where the condition of the graves was such as to call for the earliest efforts to preserve them.

II. Gen. Donaldson reports, under date of the 12th instant, that he has just received a report from Col. C. K. Smith, Jr., Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Georgia, who had just visited Atlanta, by his order, to ascertain the condition of the graves.

Col. Smith reports that—

1. All Union dead remain where they were buried.

2. No graves have been plowed over so far as can be ascertained. An order from Gen. Thomas forbidding this desecration, (a copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked "A,") has been distributed throughout the district; and all parties seem disposed to preserve what records remain.

3. About three-fourths of the graves have head-boards; and a number of the persons on whose lands soldiers are buried are willing to donate the land.

4. All places where the Union dead are buried are now being inclosed as fast as possible, in accordance with general orders recently issued by the Quartermaster-General, a copy of which was inclosed in my first report.

III. It is proposed to establish three national cemeteries in the Department of Georgia, to which will be removed all bodies of Union soldiers which do not now rest in churchyards or other permanent and decent grounds, viz.: at Atlanta, Andersonville, and either Savannah or Millen. All bodies in the vicinity of Macon and in Southwestern Georgia, will be removed to Andersonville, where about 13,000 are now buried. All those between Resaca and Atlanta and in the vicinity of Jonesboro, will be removed to Atlanta. All those between Resaca and the Tennessee line will be removed to Chattanooga, Tenn. All those in the vicinity of Savannah and Millen will be removed to one or the other of those two points.

IV. There are supposed to be about 20,000 bodies of Union soldiers in the Department of Georgia.

The removal of that portion of these remains requiring removal may involve an expenditure of some $75,000. But, as it is proposed to ask Congress for a general appropriation for this purpose, covering the whole of the States, no special appropriation for Atlanta will be needed.

V. Gen. Donaldson has been instructed to forward the work of removing the remains in the neighborhood of Atlanta, with all possible dispatch; and, from the progress already made by him in other parts of his military division, it is thought there need be no apprehension that full justice will be done to the graves of our soldiers in Georgia.

VI. I would mention in this connection that, at the request of the General Assembly of Ohio, communicated to Major-Gen. Thomas, Gen. Donaldson has caused the bodies of seven Ohio soldiers, hung by the rebels at Atlanta, to be taken up and buried in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga, and appropriate inscriptions, stating the manner of their death, to be placed over their graves.

THE WEST INDIES.

Departure of the Royal Commission from Jamaica—Subscription for Gov. Eyre—Trade between Canada and the West Indies—Suffering at Port-au-Prince.

The steamship *Crusader*, of the West India and Pacific line, arrived at this port from the West Indies on Saturday night. She left Belize (Honduras) on the 10th, Kingston (Jamaica) on the 18th, and Port au Prince on the 21st inst., from all of which places we have advices.

Messrs. Russell, Gurney and Thaule, of the Royal Commission to investigate into the late disturbances in Jamaica, were passengers for England on board the Royal Mail Company's steamship *Tamar*, which sailed from Kingston for Southampton on the 9th inst. By the same vessel Messrs. Gorne and Payne, the two English barristers employed by the Jamaica Committee to represent them at the inquiry, also left for home, as well as the special correspondents of the *Times*, the *Daily News*, the *Morning Star*, and the *Telegraph*.

A movement had been set on foot by the friends of Gov. Eyre to raise by subscription the sum of one thousand guineas for a testimonial to that gentlemen for the services they consider he rendered to the colony in the suppression of the disturbances. It was expected that, now the Commission had closed its labors, he would be shortly leaving Jamaica for England. His fate now rests principally in the hands of the Commissioners, upon whose report must depend the treatment he will meet with on his return to the mother country.

The two Commissioners from Canada, who have been making a tour of the West Indies to ascertain the feasibility of opening up a trade between the British Provinces of North America and that part of the world, reached Kingston from the Windward Islands on the 11th instant, and two days after a meeting of the merchants of the city was held in the Commercial Exchange to hear the views of the Commissioners. They stated that in consequence of the United States having refused to renew the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, the Canadians were desirous of opening a direct trade with the West Indies, if the Colonies would permit the introduction of their products at a lower rate of duties than those imposed upon similar articles from the United States. The merchants expressed approval of the project, and agreed to a resolution that in the event of its being brought to maturity the Jamaica Government should be urged to contribute a fair share of any subsidy necessary for the establishment of a line of steamers to perform the service, the disposition on the part of British North America being to establish such trade on a footing mutually advantageous.

The Commissioners left in the *Crusader* for New-York. At Port au Prince, they had an interview with President Geffrard, to whom they explained their mission, which was most favorably entertained by the President, who promised them every facility in his power. There was much suffering at Port au Prince, consequent upon the late disastrous conflagration, and trade was in a very depressed state. No building up to speak of has been commenced as yet.

LOUISIANA.

General Canby before the United States Court for Contempt—A Quarantine Ordered for New-York Shipping—Cholera in Warm Climates—The British Steamship Line—The Texas Crops.

New-Orleans, Saturday, April 28.

Cotton still unsettled; sales 300 bales; low middlings, 30c.@32c.; to-day's receipts, 2,666 bales. Flour, $8 50 for superfine. Corn quiet at $1 05@$1 10. Oats firm at 60c. Cork, $30. Bacon, shoulders, 14¼c.; ribbed sides, 16¾c.; clear, 17¼c. Lard stiffer. Hay, $27@$30. Gold, 130¼. Sterling, 141. Freight on cotton to New-York, $2 per bale.

Gen. Canby was to-day before the United States Circuit Court for contempt, in preventing the execution of a writ of sequestration obtained by the United States Treasurer against 500 bales of cotton. The case was fully argued, the entire bar being present, and the decision was reserved. Judge Darrell says he might as well close the Court at once if its writs were disregarded, and remarked that it would be unavailing so long as bayonets bristled in the court-room.

Cotton agents are still suing for *habeas corpus*, but are refused.

Gen. Canby has ordered a cholera quarantine of New-York shipping coming hither. Dr. Stover says the cholera never visits warm latitudes in Summer. Damp weather in fall and early Spring produces it, but the cholera dies out in Summer.

Mr. Hunter, the agent of the British steamships, has left for Liverpool. The line is fully established, and works admirably.

Confederate exiles are returning home from Mexico. They bring unfavorable reports.

The Texas crops are the largest ever grown.

OHIO.

Heavy Bank Robbery—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Taken—Twenty Thousand Dollars Reward.

Cadiz, Ohio, Sunday, April 29.

About 1 o'clock this morning the Harrison National Bank, of Cadiz, Ohio, was entered by six burglars and Government securities were taken. The securities are described in handbills sent by mail to Cleveland. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the robbers and recovery of the securities, or $5,000 for the former and $15,000 for the latter. The burglars escaped on a hand-car over the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, leaving the car at Alexandria Station, ten miles west of Steubenville, and made their way north by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh or Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad, or the Ohio River at or near Wellsburgh.

(Signed,) CHAUNCEY DEWEY,
President of the Harrison National Bank,
of Cadiz, Ohio.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Wheeling, West Va., Sunday, April 29.

About 3 o'clock this morning six burglars entered the residence of the cashier of the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio, bucked and gagged that gentleman, and compelled his wife to deliver up the keys of the bank and safe. Proceeding thence to the bank they effected an entrance without much difficulty, and robbed the safe of $300,000 in United States bonds, and about $50,000 in deposits. After locking the watchman in the safe they made good their escape on a hand-car, cutting the telegraph in two places. The robbers abandoned the hand-car at a station near Alexandria on the Pittsburgh and Columbus Railroad, and took to the woods.

The surrounding country has been aroused, and a large force has been in pursuit. $20,000 reward is offered for the arrest of the robbers.

TENNESSEE.

The Trial of Henderson—Gen. Thomas Sustained by the Secretary of War—The Negro Testimony Bill before the House.

Nashville, Saturday, April 28.

The trial of Isham Henderson was continued to-day. His counsel denied the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court overruled the plea, declining to give their reasons at the request of the counsel, and then adjourned until the 30th inst.

The Secretary of War, in a telegram to Gen. Thomas, dated the 27th inst., says that the President sustains him and the Court in the Henderson matter.

In the Legislature, the Negro Testimony Bill passed the House to-day, on its first reading, and will soon become a law. Gen. Fisk is urgent for its passage, so that he may abolish the Freedmen's Bureau.

KENTUCKY.

Defrauding the Revenue—Stamps on Freight Receipts.

Louisville, Saturday, April 28.

The revenue officers here have seized the books of the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Company for failure to stamp freight receipts.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Execution of a Murderer—Mining Stocks.

San Francisco, Saturday, April 28.

Sydney dates to Jan. 28 announce the breaking up of the recent drouth. Wheat quoted at 8s. 3d. per bushel.

Antonio Sassovitch was hung to-day for the murder of Edward Walker a year ago.

The steamer *Del Norte*, from Eureka, has arrived, bringing $6,500 in treasure.

Mining stocks are still depressed. Ophir, $692; Yellow Jacket, $835; Belcher, $305; Imperial, $135; Chollar Potosi, $312. Legal-tenders, 73¼.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, April 27.

The steamer *Rapidan*, from New-Orleans the 19th inst., arrived here to-day, and after disembarking Company B of the Second United States Colored Infantry, proceeded to New-York with her passengers and freight.

The steamer *Cid*, from Newbern, N. C., arrived to-day, and landed a detachment of sailors for Norfolk. She then sailed for New-York.

The British schooner *Four Sisters*, during a heavy gale on the 10th inst., went ashore near Bagdad, Mexico, and proved a total loss.

Fortress Monroe, Sunday, April 29.

Arrived within the Cape, steamers *Kennebec*, Wilmington, Del.; *Norfolk*, Philadelphia; and *Veteran*, New-York.

Fire in Erie, Penn.

Erie, Penn., Sunday, April 29.

A fire broke out this afternoon on Peach-street, near Woeltze's hat-store, destroying the greater part of the row of frame buildings in which it was located. Sparks from the fire ignited and destroyed part of the wholesale furniture manufactory of Joseph Skerr. Loss about $38,000; insurance light.

The American Medical Association.

Baltimore, Sunday, April 29.

The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association, will be held in this city on Tuesday. A large attendance of delegates from all parts of the country is expected.

The Case of Isham Henderson.

Nashville, April 29.

Isham Henderson, before the adjournment of the Court yesterday, pleaded "not guilty," to each of the charges and specifications preferred against him. The case will be proceeded with to-morrow.

Lake Navigation Open.

Detroit, Sunday, April 29.

Navigation is open to Chicago. The Northern Transportation Company's propeller *Maine* arrived this morning.

CALIFORNIA.

The Country About San Bernardino.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

San Bernardino, Monday, March 12, 1866.

Having reached this interesting place, and learned much of its history and peculiarities, I cannot resist the impulse of writing for the information of my numerous friends, and your readers, at home. From San Diego to Los Angelos is 130 miles—through a country now all luxuriant with herbage and flowers, although destitute of trees. From Los Angelos to San Bernardino is 65 miles, all a plain or plateau, gradually arising to the height of 1,600 feet above sea level at the latter place. The road by which we traveled runs due east, parallel with a lofty, precipitous mountain range from 3,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and at San Bernardino culminates in the lofty summit of that name 8,000 feet. What a contrast of smooth, fertile plateau and craggy mountain! Just as if such a ridge, snow-clad and cloud-capped, were to extend through the State of Illinois from Cairo to Chicago!

The population of this town is about 3,000, and the dwellings are scattered over a large site. This magnificent and fertile plateau was first seized upon and settled by the Mormons from Salt Lake, Acting in perfect concert, under orders from Brigham, they laid out the plain into streets, broad and regular, and lots varying from one acre to forty for each family. Consequently each house has its farm, small or great, surrounding it.

Immediately after the "Mountain-meadow" massacre these Mormons were ordered to return to Salt Lake City, and they had to obey, leaving this earthly paradise—the results of their servile industry. But few now remain, and these, of course, "Josephites," and wholly independent of Brigham Young.

I find there now a population largely American, industrious and intelligent. The little farms are mostly separated by willow hedges growing by watercourses, and often show a high degree of culture. Yet the proportion of land enclosed and cultivated, in comparison with the whole plain of San Bernardino proper, is but as a drop to the bucket. I believe it to be capable of sustaining a population of a million.

It will produce, equally well, wheat, corn, potatoes, barley, cotton, grapes, peaches, apples, figs, almonds, and probably oranges and lemons, as at Los Angelos, and at present there is a ready market for all that can be raised. This is the great route to Arizona, and forty miles hence is the famous Gorgona Pass, through which the South Pacific Railroad may and must pass, almost without a grade, through the summit range of the Sierras.

The mountains surrounding this plateau present some of the sublimest features of natural scenery, some of them being capped with snow generally throughout the year. Perennial streams, therefore, water the plain even throughout the dryest seasons.

The hot springs here are numerous. That called the "Arrowhead Hot Spring" is seven miles distant, so called from a conspicuous bare spot in the mountain in its rear, seen to the distance of fifty miles, of the shape of the "ace of spades." (Californians being greatly addicted to gaming generally prefer the latter name.) This spring is very copious, flowing one hundred barrels per hour (estimated) of the clearest, purest water, slightly sulphurous, and steaming hot, fully 200° F. It cooks eggs in five minutes. I was exceedingly curious to observe the plants growing in this hot water, for it is full of them, except where purposely cleared. I found a species of *Solidago* in flower, a *Sysishynchium*, two species of *Eleocharis*, one *Carex*, a *Scleria*, and several confervoid plants in the hottest places. An Ohioan has here established an infirmary.

I am next to visit Santa Barbara and the great California oil-fields. Possibly you may hear from me next writing from those fields, so attractive to the New-York capitalists. A. WOOD.

National Railroad Convention.

As far as it has been practicable, a consultation has been had as to the propriety and importance of holding a National Convention of the Presidents, Chief Engineers, and General Superintendents of all the Railroads of the United States, at Philadelphia, on the 4th day of July, 1866, at 12 M., and this consultation has resulted in the undersigned uniting in inviting the officers of all railroads in the United States above indicated to meet in Convention on this national day. The immense capital invested, and being invested, in railways, renders this one of the most important interests of the country. It has been thought that a personal interchange of views between the chief officers of the railroads of the country, in regard to their construction, general management, and operation, would be productive of much good to this interest; and with this object in view, this Convention is called.

In such a Convention an immense amount of valuable information will be imparted in regard to everything connected with railroad construction and management—improvements in machinery and rolling stock of all kinds, repairs of road, the value of advertising, and traveling agents, runners, and other expenses of that class, the reforms needed in the free-pass system, &c. It is hoped that the assembling of such a convention may result in establishing rules and imparting information that will save large sums of money both in constructing and operating railroads.

One of the greatest benefits to result from the assembling of such a convention will be that the chief railroad managers from all parts of the country will become personally acquainted. Such a mingling of citizens from all parts of the Union can but be productive of great good in restoring harmony and good feeling among the people of our common country. It seems to us that the assembling of such a Convention will go far toward obliterating the estrangements arising from the deplorable past, and in again uniting all for our whole country.

The chief officers of the railroads in the British Provinces are invited to meet in this Convention, and take part in its deliberations.

All papers in the United States, friendly to the assembling of this Convention, are requested to publish this call.

The Presidents, Chief Engineers, and General Superintendents of all Railroads of the United States are earnestly invited to meet in this Convention without further notice than seeing this call in the newspapers of the country.

THE CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT.

Important Recommendations by Dr. Hamlin, of Constantinople.

From the Christian Mirror, Portland, Me.

The cholera, which has just left us after committing fearful ravages, is making its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another Summer has passed.

Having been providentially compelled to have a good degree of practical acquaintance with it, and to see it in all its forms and stages during each of its invasions of Constantinople, I wish to make to my friends in Maine some suggestions which may relieve anxiety, or be of practical use.

1. On the approach of the cholera every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a physician. It does its work so expeditiously, that while you are waiting for the doctor it is done.

2. If you prepare for it, it will not come. I think there is no disease which may be avoided with so much certainty as the cholera. But providential circumstances, or the thoughtless indiscretions of some member of a household, may invite the attack, and the challenge will never be refused. It will probably be made in the night, your physician has been called in another direction and you must treat the case yourself or it will be fatal.

3. Causes of Attack.—I have personally investigated at least a hundred cases, and not less than three-fourths could be traced directly to improper diet, or to intoxicating drinks, or to both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong, healthy, temperate laboring man had a severe attack of cholera, and after the danger had passed I was curious to ascertain the cause. He had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing intoxicating. His residence was in a good locality. But after some hours of hard labor and very profuse perspiration, he had lain down to take his customary nap right against an open window, through which a very refreshing wind was blowing. Another cause is drinking largely of cold water when hot and thirsty. Great fatigue, great anxiety, fright, fear, all figure among inciting causes. If one can avoid all these he is as safe from the cholera as from being swept away by a comet.

4. Symptoms of an Attack.—While cholera is prevalent in a place, almost every one experiences more or less disturbance of digestion. It is doubtless in part imaginary. Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives an importance to mere trifles. There is often a slight nausea, or transient pains, or rumbling sounds, when *no attack follows.* No one is entirely free from these. But when diarrhœa commences, though painless and slight, it is in reality the skirmishing party of the advancing column. It will have at first no single characteristic of Asiatic cholera. But do not be deceived. It is *the cholera* nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get hold, say to yourself, "I feel perfectly well, it will soon pass off," and in a short time you will repent of your folly in vain. I have seen many a one commit suicide in this way.

Sometimes, though rarely, the attack commences with vomiting. But in whatever way it commences, it is sure to hold on. In a very few hours the patient may sink into the collapse. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance, at first nervous and anxious, becomes gloomy and apathetic, although a mental restlessness and raging thirst torment the sufferer while the powers of life are ebbing. The intellect remains clear, but all the social and moral feelings seem wonderfully to collapse with the physical powers. The patient knows he is to die, but cares not a snap about it.

In some cases, though rarely, the diarrhœa continues for a day or two, and the foolish person keeps about, then suddenly sinks, sends for a physician, and before he arrives, "dies as the fool dieth,"

COURSE OF TREATMENT.

1. For Stopping the Incipient Diarrhœa.—The mixture which I used in 1848 with great success, and again in 1855, has during this epidemic been used by thousands, and, although the attacks have been more sudden and violent, it has fully established its reputation for efficacy and perfect safety. It consists of equal parts by measure of—1. Laudanum and spirits of camphor. 2. Tincture of rhubarb.* In an adult, 30 drops on a lump of sugar, will often check the diarrhœa. But to prevent its return, care should always be taken to continue the medicine every four hours in diminishing doses of 25, 20, 15, 10, 9, when careful diet is all that will be needed.

In case the first does not stay the diarrhœa continue to give in increasing doses, 35, 40, 45, 60, at every movement of the bowels. Large doses will produce no injury while the diarrhœa lasts. When that is checked then is the time for caution. I have never seen a case of diarrhœa taken in season which was not thus controlled, but some cases of advanced diarrhœa, and especially of relapse, paid no heed to it whatever. As soon as this becomes apparent, I have always resorted to this course: Procure a teacup of starch boiled as for use in starching linen, and stir into it a full teaspoonful of laudanum for an injection. Give one-third at each movement of the bowels. In one desperate case, abandoned as hopeless by a physician, I could not stop the diarrhœa until the seventh injection, which contained nearly a teaspoonful of laudanum. The patient recovered, and is in perfect health. At the same time I use prepared chalk in 10-grain doses, with a few drops of laudanum and camphor to each. But whatever course is pursued it must be followed up, and the diarrhœa controlled or the patient is lost.

2. Mustard Poultices.—These should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and kept on till the surface is well reddened.

3. The patient, however well he may feel, should observe perfect rest. To lie quietly on the back is one-half the battle. In that position the enemy fires over you, but the moment you rise you are hit.

When the attack comes in the form of diarrhœa, these directions will enable every one to meet it successfully.

4. But when the attack is more violent, and there is vomiting, or vomiting and purging, perhaps also cramps and colic pains, the following mixture is far more effective, and should always be resorted to. The missionaries Messrs. Long, Trowbridge and Washburn have used it in very many cases, and with wonderful success. It consists of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of capsicum, tincture of ginger and tincture of cardamon seeds. Dose, 30 to 40 drops, or half a teaspoonful in a little water, and to be increased according to the urgency of the case. In case the first dose should be ejected, the second, which should stand ready, should be given immediately after the spasm of vomiting has ceased. During this late cholera siege no one of us failed of controlling the vomiting and also the purging by, at most the third dose. We have, however, invariably made use of large mustard poultices of strong pure mustard, applied to the stomach bowels, calves of the legs, feet, &c., as the case seemed to require.

Collapse.—This is simply a more advanced stage of the disease. It indicates the gradual failing of all the powers of life. It is difficult to say when a case has become hopeless. At a certain point the body of the patient begins to emit a peculiar odor, which I call the death odor, for when that has become decided and unmistakable I have never known the patient to recover. I have repeatedly worked upon such cases for hours, with no permanent result. But the blue color, the cold extremities, the deeply sunken eye, the vanishing pulse are no signs that the case is hopeless. Scores of such cases in the recent epidemic have recovered. In addition to the second mixture, brandy, (a tablespoonful every half hour,) bottles of hot water surrounding the patient, especially the extremities, sinapisms and friction will often in an hour or two work wonders.

Thirst.—In these and in all advanced cases, thirst creates intense suffering. The sufferer craves water, and as sure as he gratifies the craving the worst symptoms return, and he falls a victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant who will not heed his entreaties. The suffering may be, however, safely alleviated and rendered endurable. Frequent gargling the throat and washing out the mouth will bring some relief. A spoonful of gum-arabic water or of camomile tea may frequently be given to wet the throat. "Sydenham's White Decoction" may also be given, both as a beverage and nourishment in small quantities, frequently. In a day or two the suffering from thirst will cease. In a large majority it has not been intense for more than twenty-four hours.

Diet.—Rice water, arrowroot, Syndenham's White Decoction, crust water, camomile tea, are the best articles for a day or two after the attack is controlled. Camomile is very valuable in restoring the tone of the stomach.

The Typhoid Fever.—A typhoid state for a few days will follow all severe cases. There is nothing alarming in this. It has very rarely proved fatal. Patience and careful nursing will bring it all right. The greatest danger is from drinking too freely. When the patient seemed to be sinking, a little brandy and water, or arrowroot and brandy have revived him. In this terrible visitation of the cholera we have considered ourselves perfectly armed and equipped, with a hand-bag containing mixture No. 1, mixture No. 2, (for vomiting, &c.,) a few pounds of powdered mustard, a bottle of brandy, and a paper of camomile flowers, and a paper of gum arabic.

I lay no claim to originality in recommending this course of treatment, and have adopted it from suggestions of able and experienced physicians. Having been the only Doctor of many poor families living near me, I have tried various remedies recommended by physicians, but I have found none to be at all compared with the above. During the recent cholera I cannot find that any treatment has been so successful as this.

Contagion.—The idea of contagion should be abandoned. All the missionaries who have been most with the most malignant cases day after day, are fully convinced of the non-contagiousness of the cholera. The incipient attacks which all have suffered from are to be attributed to great fatigue, making the constitution liable to an attack.

In another letter I will give you a description of the cholera as we saw it, and of some individual cases.

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*Opii Tinctura, 1 dr., Camphoræ Tinct., 1 dr., Rhei Tinct., 2 dr., Misce.

Dr. Hamlin's Cholera Remedies.—There is a serious mistake in the formula of Dr. Hamlin's cholera specifics as published in several religious and other journals. The first prescription is stated thus: 1, laudanum and spirits of camphor; 2, tincture of rhubarb—equal parts—in consequence of which apothecaries have made the mistake of putting up one-half laudanum and camphor, and one-half rhubarb: whereas there should be equal parts each of laudanum, rhubarb and camphor—a material difference,

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Great Political Contest in the British Parliament.

Clever and Brilliant Speeches on the Question of Reform.

The Interminable Muddle of German Politics.

Bavaria and Saxony Protest Against a Disturbance of Peace.

Attempted Assassination of the Emperor of Russia.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton April 17, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning. Her advices are two day's later than the *Africa's*.

The German question was still unsettled, and the state of affairs was considered very serious. All the intelligence is warlike, and military preparations are continued with unabated vigor. The Governments of Bavaria and Saxony have officially set forth their views in the existing complications, in dispatches of great moderation, addressed to Prussia. The pretensions of that power are rejected with great firmness. Bavaria demands that each of the antagonistic powers shall declare that it will abstain absolutely from an attack on any other member of the Confederation.

An attempt was made at St. Petersburg on the 16th inst. to assassinate the Emperor of Russia. The Emperor was entering his carriage to take his usual drive, when an unknown individual fired a pistol at him. The ball providentially missed its aim.

The preparations on board the *Great Eastern* for receiving the new Atlantic Cable have been completed, and the stowing away of the cable in the tanks commenced on Saturday. At the end of June or the beginning of July the *Great Eastern* will commence laying the cable.

The British fleet on the coast of North America consists of 26 ships, aggregating a steam power equal to 6,680 horses, 443 guns, 32,269 tons, and manned by 5,288 officers and men. The fleet will shortly be reinforced by the *Jason*, 17 guns, 1,711 tons, and 275 men, and the *Barracouta*, 6 guns, 300 horse-power, 1,053 tons, and 175 men.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Queen's Letter—The American Minister, Mr. Peabody, and the Lord Mayor—Reassembling of Parliament—British Architecture—Great Debate on the Reform Bill—Local Coloring.

London, Saturday, April 14, 1866.

"We have this week to record an act of grace so rich, and of glory so pure, on the part of Her Majesty the Queen, as will more than requicken the sentiments of reverence which all her subjects, of every order and every class, have been accustomed to entertain towards her. We refer to the letter—couched in terms of right noble simplicity—addressed by Her Majesty to Mr. Peabody, in acknowledgment of the splendid gifts which that gentleman has made to the working classes of this country." I copy the above, as the London papers say, from a cotemporary. If there has ever been written, on this terraqueous globe, a richer bit of flunkeyism, always excepting the dedication of the English Bible to King James I., I should like to see it. Elsewhere, this very proper letter of the Queen has been called an act of "unprecedented condescension," and we are given to understand that an American merchant, giving a million and a quarter of dollars to the poor of London, is quite an insignificant act compared to that of the Queen in writing a letter to thank him, on behalf of her wretchedly-lodged and poorly-fed subjects, who stand in deplorable need of such a benefaction. Mr. Peabody has written a very proper letter to the Queen, in which he says he shall leave her letter and portrait as cherished heir-looms, to his family. There is, I am glad to say, no flunkeyism in his letter, and no nonsense about Her Majesty's "unprecedented condescension."

Although Mr. Peabody would not face the music of eulogy at the Lord Mayor's, the merchants of London have invited him to a special dinner in his honor, which he may probably accept, before leaving for America, where he goes, I believe, to dispose of a gift of another million or so to his countrymen; and a very nice thing it must be to be throwing about millions in this way, like a benevolent genius in a fairy tale. Who knows but it may be catching, like the measles or the rinderpest? In that case, New-York millionaires will begin to scatter their greenback showers like—to make an original quotation—"leaves in Valambrosa." It was the way of the romantic old highwaymen—what they gathered from the rich they scattered among the poor, but were hanged all the same. A letter and portrait from a Queen are better than the condescensions of Jack Ketch.

While waiting for Mr. Gladstone to move the second reading of his Suffrage Extension Bill, the House discussed its own accommodations. The building, erected at an immense cost, is crumbling away, before it is finished. Its lobbies and passages are narrow, dark and inconvenient. The pictures, painted at great cost, are peeling from the walls. When a set of statues were finished, it was found that they were too tall for the niches they were to occupy. The Chamber of the Commons is so small that in a full house part of the members must go into the gallery. There are no desks or similar accommodations. A member who wishes to speak must go an hour beforehand, to secure a seat in a position from which he can be heard. The warming and ventilation require the constant attendance of a professor of pneumatics, and must be changed with every attractive or unattractive speaker. The strangers' gallery holds eighty persons, admitted, by orders, on the principle of first come, first served, so that on any important occasion you must go several hours in advance and wait in a perfect dog-hole of a place, to secure admission. The ladies' gallery, or cage, where they look through a kind of trellis-work screen, holds only eighteen, very uncomfortably, with a retiring-room large enough for two ladies with or without crinoline. When the Commons are summoned to attend in the House of Lords, to hear a Queen's speech, or for some such ceremony, there is no proper place for them, but to rush in a confused mob to the bar of the House. A more absurd, inconvenient, and altogether disreputable arrangement than the whole affair does not exist. And these are the *new* Houses of Parliament! Truly, our English cousins do not excel in architecture. In 1862 they invited all nations to meet them in a building so hideously ugly, that they were glad to pull it down again as soon the exhibition was over. The Central square of London is surrounded by architecture and ornamented with statues and fountains that would disgrace Timbuctoo. The National Gallery and Royal Academy have an edifice that might have been designed by the Esquimaux. The South Kensington Museum looks on the outside like a collection of steamboat boilers. And yet, the ancestors of these people, some eight or ten centuries ago, built some of the finest buildings in the world—buildings that to-day, if they were destroyed, they would not be able to reproduce or imitate, and for which they have no use whatever. The Queen of England has not one convenient palace; Parliament is accommodated as I have described. The courts of law are abominable and pestiferous. Many of the theatres and concert-rooms are dangerous as well as uncomfortable. The miles and miles of the houses of the middle and upper classes are ugly without, and dark and heavy within. There is "comfort," no doubt, but beauty, grace, elegance—all that you must look for out of England. With the aid of the Peabody fund, and similar enterprises, the artisans of London will have, in a few years, by far the best arranged dwellings of the metropolis.

The Suffrage Bill, or rather Earl Grosvenor's lution, has been debated two nights, and we have had some very clever and brilliant speeches, of some of which I propose to give the points which struck me, and which I presume may interest my readers.

Mr. GLADSTONE opened the debate with an animated speech, but less comprehensive and powerful than was expected. It was quibbling and petulant. Supporting no broad principle, he seems obliged to resort to petty arguments. He quotes the *Quarterly Review*, which complains that the radicals were bought off from 1861 to 1865 "by the sacrifice of the gallant Confederacy." He spoke of the wonderful improvements in the condition and character of the working classes since the Reform of 1832, and the 650,000 depositors in the Post-office savings banks, (of whom, however, only ten per cent. are working men.) The laboring classes, he said, had three-sevenths of the income of the kingdom, and only one-seventh of the electoral power.

The actual fact is that of five millions of adult men, there are about 1,000,000 voters, of whom about 200,000 are of the working or small trading classes.

Earl GROSVENOR made a sensible but not brilliant speech. An Earl with an income of $4,000,000 a year does not need to be eloquent. He is "petter midout it."

Lord STANLEY made a very able, if not an eloquent speech, against the bill, which has not been answered. He retorted on Mr. GLADSTONE, that he, of all English statesmen, had gone furthest toward the recognition of the "gallant Confederacy" when he made the famous declaration that "JEFFERSON DAVIS had not only created an army—he had made a nation."

Mr. MARTIN told the House how they did things a hundred years ago, in 1762, when "every officer, in the army and navy and every magistrate who voted against the Government of the day were deprived of their commissions at one fell swoop."

Gen. PEEL made a rollicking speech. He is a British specimen of the "rough-and-ready" sort of speaker, very telling. When he was a boy in the days of GEORGE III., he said the Government dissolved the House with the cry of "The good old King and no Popery." Last year the cry was, "The good old Lord PALMERSTON and no Reform." PALMERSTON died, and BRIGHT made a Reform Bill, the price of his support of Earl RUSSELL. Ever since the last Reform Bill the expenses of the Government had increased. "We have had," he said, "a great war and several smaller ones—small as to the Powers attacked and the honor gained. They had interfered everywhere. The late Sir ROBERT PEEL said in the last speech he made in the House:

> 'The time will come when, frightened by your own interference, you will withdraw your support from those whose hopes you have excited, and leave to them the bitter recollection that they have been betrayed.' No doubt they would say that Ireland at this moment is the happiest, the most loyal, and the freest country in the world, and that all our colonies are in a state of prosperity. This, however, is an awkward moment for making such an assertion; for I believe every barony in Ireland is proclaimed, the *Habeas Corpus* Act is suspended; but that is always so when Lord RUSSELL is Prime Minister. Jamaica has thrown up her constitution, and a Royal Commission is instituting an inquiry into the cause of the deplorable proceedings which have taken place in that island. We have had a mutiny in India since you left us. We have had a war in New-Zealand, and now Canada is armed to the teeth for fear of an invasion. But all these things, we are informed, are to be set right by another Reform Bill. We are going back again to the old constituencies, who selected sensible men to represent them, and who would never have allowed such a state of things to exist. The freemen, potwallopers, and scot and lot voters are all to be included in the future constituencies, only under a new name."

These palpable hits called out the cheers and laughter in which British legislators so freely indulge. In answer to a statement of Mr. BRIGHT that the country was within 24 hours of a revolution, that nothing would save the Crown, and that the House of Lords would be pitched into the Thames, he said:

> "I have such a perfect reliance, not only on the good sense, but on the loyalty of all classes of the people of this country—not only on their loyalty to the Throne, but on their preference for the institutions of the country over those of any other country in the world, that I believe the demagogues who counselled such measures would be more likely to be thrown themselves into the Thames, and that there are millions of Her Majesty's subjects who would much rather see the Thames flowing with blood than that the monarchy should be swept away to give place to a Republican form of Government. It is all idle talk about danger; there is no danger of the interests of the country being assailed. I believe there never was a monarch in the history of this country—I will not say popular, because I think that word does not express the meaning—so thoroughly beloved by every class of subjects as Queen VICTORIA is at the present moment; but that is love for the individual and not for the kingly power. It is impossible to disguise the fact that the power of the Crown and the power of the House of Lords have been materially interfered with since the passing of the last Reform Bill."

Mr. STANHOPE said that the bill led directly to universal suffrage. The more they admitted the more they must, and he quoted the following passage from Mr. MILL, to show that the doctrines of the radicals endangered property as well as the aristocracy and the Crown:

> "When the sacredness of property is talked of, it should always be remembered that any such sacredness does not belong in the same degree to landed property. No man made the land. It is the original inheritance of the whole species. Its appropriation is wholly a question of general expediency. Where private property in land is not expedient, it is unjust."

To which Mr. MILL cried "hear, hear."

Mr. BAXTER, on Friday night, in supporting the bill, said "large masses could not be bribed. There was nothing like bribery in America. [Oh! oh!] He repeated the statement. He had never met an intelligent American, however much he might be opposed to universal suffrage, who said that anything like bribery existed in America."

Sir BULWER LYTTON made, so far, *the* great speech of the debate. It was finished, pointed, eloquent, and in the highest degree effective. A few sentences will give no idea of its character. It should be read in its entirety by every one who wishes to get a correct idea of the highest style of English Parliamentary eloquence. BULWER, as we used to call the author of *Rienzi*, *Pelham*, &c., BRIGHT, LOWE, DISRAELI, and a few others, are really worth hearing.

"A reform," he said, "is the correction of abuses; a revolution is a transfer of power. A bill for the redistribution of seats is a correction of abuses; a bill for a large alteration of the franchise is, and must be, more or less, a transfer of power."

He declared himself not only willing but proud and happy to extend the franchise to all whose intelligence and virtue make them worthy. But he would not yield to the bludgeon of intimidation, the threats of brute force. He recognized democracy as one of the legitimate forms of national polity, but suited to societies in their youth, like those of America and Australia. He said:

> "But, if there be a country in the world in which democracy would be a ruinous experiment, it is a country like England, with a very limited area of soil compared to the pressure of its population, with a commerce so based upon credit and national prestige that it would perish for ever if by any neglect of democratic economy, or, what is more probable, any adventure of democratic rashness, our naval power were destroyed, and with such strong differences of religious sect that we should find it impossible to precede democracy by that universal and general system of education without which it would be madness to make the working class the sovereign constituency of a Legislative Assembly. America had had a hundred and fifty years of education before it became a democracy. If those above £7 rent payers were, as Mr. GLADSTONE said, "our fellow Christians, our own flesh and blood,' why not those who were still below them?—Had the working classes in England predominated, there might have been a war for Poland. In America and France the danger of universal suffrage is lessened by giving more power to the Senate and the Executive, and he hoped that liberal members, who were really opposed to the bill 'would prefer the welfare and safety of their native country to a blind submission to a Government that has not even the courage of its own opinions, for it does not dare to invite to its Cabinet the powerful orator who tells it the way to go; and thus, at least, make him responsible to his Sovereign for the counsels he dictates to her Ministers.'"

Mr. J. S. MILL made a much better speech than he has done hitherto; but he is too subtle, and too nicely logical for a popular assembly. His speech was clear, but not effective. It wanted that breadth and force which makes the whole House like to listen to Mr. BRIGHT, however they may dislike his opinions.

There will yet be two nights' debate on Earl GROSVENOR's resolution; but if it is defeated, the bill will pass to a second reading, and then will come the fight over its separate provisions, which will occupy the rest of the session.

The European sky has not been so dark and prophetic of tempest for many years, and scarcely sees how it can clear off without a purifying tempest. England feels secure in its non-intervention policy, its expanded and growing commerce, its insular position, in its comfortable resolution no more to meddle or muddle in the affairs of other nations, but henceforth to stick to the shop, and mind its own business. England resigns to France the office of regulating the affairs of Europe, and to America those of the Western Continent. It builds iron-clads from the force of habit, and the necessity of expending the national income; but iron-clads like the *Northumberland*, high and dry on the banks of the Thames, dipping its nose into the water at every tide like an elephant come down to drink, will not do much mischief; and cannon which continue to burst with perfect regularity, though costing $20,000 each, will not do much for war or peace. The English have not yet got a single large gun that will stand fire.

The growth of intelligence respecting America, in this country, caused by the war, has induced some English novelists to lay the scenes of their stories in that favored country. One is now publishing in a paper called the *Leisure Hour*, which has a strong local coloring. I give you a brief extract. The hero has passed BARNUM's old museum, and "continued his stroll down Broadway. As he passed Trinity Church, opposite Wall-street, the clock pointed to the hour of ten, and, perceiving that he had still some hours to spare ere he could reasonably expect to see the editor of the *Broadway Gazette*, he walked on, through Washington-square into the Battery-park. The breeze blew fresh off the river, and the young Englishman was delighted with the prospect from the promenade within the enclosure." He goes round by Coenties-slip, and finds the office of the *Broadway Gazette* somewhere in Chatham-street, and the Republican editor thereof proposes to the newly arrived Englishman to become editor of a Democratic campaign paper. That is as far as I have read, but if he gets on as well the rest of the way, it must be a remarkable story.

With Europe apparently on the eve of a tremendous war, and England engaged in an exciting political contest, I still write with the feeling I have had so many times in the past four or five years, that nothing I could write from this side of the Atlantic could attract attention amid the startling and absorbing events of which the Western world is now the theatre.

MONADNOCK.

ENGLISH VIEWS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Official Announcement of Peace—The President's Position.

From the London Times, April 17.

The civil war in America was over last Summer, yet the official announcement of its termination has but just been issued, and appeared in our telegraphic report on Saturday last. The declaration of President JOHNSON that "no organized or armed resistance to Federal authority exists in the late insurrectionary States," if it stood alone, would be strangely out of date in April, 1866, when the Southern armies have been disbanded for many months, and the Southern Representatives are earnestly, though vainly, claiming admission to the Federal Congress. It does not, however, stand alone, and the arguments by which it is supported, as well as the inferences founded upon it, carry us into the very heart of the great Constitutional struggle now pending in the United States. The same polemical skill which Mr. JOHNSON has evinced in justifying his veto upon the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Civil Rights Bill is conspicuously displayed in the composition of this Proclamation. He begins by reciting those acts of his predecessor and of Congress in 1861 and 1862, whereby the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union were recognized as the sole objects of the war. These objects he declares to have been attained by the actual cessation of the rebellion, and the practical submission of those who maintained the right of secession. The principle of national unity having been thus vindicated in the seceding States, the President go on to allege that "the proper Federal for States authority can enforce the laws therein, and the people are loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform, by legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery." * * * A more anxious and complete problem has certainly never been forced upon a nation, and the more we examine it the less we shall be disposed to make light of the dangers attaching to either solution of it. * * * Looking only to the importance of the existing crisis, to the passions which it has excited, to the issues which depend on it, and to the inflexible attitude of the two conflicting Powers, some have already discerned in it the elements of another American revolution. It would, indeed, be a remarkable coincidence—so remarkable that we cannot entertain it as at all probable—if a proclamation which purports to notify the close of one civil war should prove the signal for a second, in which the North should be divided against itself. It is quite true that, if the President and the Republican majority were to exert their strength against each other to the utmost, a violent collision could hardly be avoided. Suppose the Civil Rights Bill to be passed "over the President's head"—no improbable contingency—and the President to retaliate by paralyzing the action of the Freedmen's Bureau, by withdrawing the Federal troops from every city of the South, by employing his veto unscrupulously, and by throwing the whole weight of his influence and patronage into the scale of State rights, an administrative dead-lock would infallibly ensue; and if he were to go further and ignore the exclusion of Southern members from Congress, he would expose himself to the risk of an impeachment. Congress, in the contrary event, might refuse the supplies and make government practically impossible. We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe that any such violent counsels will prevail. The course of public opinion in America is always difficult to predict, but experience has taught us that its conservative tendencies are stronger than had been supposed. It is these, and not the hatred of Slavery, which subdued the South, and may again save the Republic from a new source of political disruption. Whether the Civil Rights Bill be carried or not, the affairs of the South must for some time remain in a transitional state, and the Autumn elections, at latest, will determine whether the President's system of reconstruction commands that degree of public confidence which is essential to its success.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Washington (April 3) Correspondence of the London Times.

The President holds on to his course with a directness and persistency which seem more and more extraordinary every day to one who marks the nervousness, uncertainty, and fear which prevail everywhere else. There is no one who does not speculate with uneasiness upon the result of this great contest; the President alone does not pause to conjecture, but steadily pursues the means which appear to him best adapted to deal with the critical position in which the country is placed. Last night he took another step which will enrage Mr. SUMNER and his party to the last degree. He issued a proclamation declaring the States lately in rebellion to be now at peace with the rest of the United States, which will have the effect of removing from them the military control at present exercised. This is carrying the war into the very heart of the Radical camp. It was under the theory that the war is not yet ended that the Freedman's Bureau Bill was passed; for no one, not even THADDEUS STEVENS, ever pretended that the Constitution justified such a measure. It was part of the alleged "military necessity" of the times. The President has now formally announced that peace is fully restored, and the foundation of Radical legislation is gone. Yet it is my duty to inform you that the signs and indications lead to the conclusion that the country is no longer going with the President. Almost every man, from almost every State, receives letters daily warning him that Mr. JOHNSON is going over to the "Copperheads," and that he must not support him. This kind of communication between members of Congress and their constituents is very common, and it influences greatly the treatment of public affair. After gathering together the opinions of many classes of representatives, and well sifting them, the residium is this—that the people are afraid the President is going too fast. But a slight occurrence may change this feeling. One victory or two on the part of Radicals would probably have that effect, for the people do not want to see them carry everything all their own way. It is an intensely difficult situation. It is so impossible to get at the real bearing of public opinion in this country (except by the general Congressional elections) that any judgment which could be expressed as to the probable upshot of the present struggle would be untrustworthy. "Which way are the people going?" is the question in every one's mouth, and it receives a different answer every day, because there is no gauge for testing it. The Radicals are not positive on the subject, although some of them think they are. Their aim is now very clearly defined. They are anxious to keep the Southern States out of their share of representation until the next Presidential election, and, if they succeed, Mr. SUMNER or Mr. CHASE will be the next occupant of the White House. The present contest, however, could not be protracted for three years more—as it must be for this scheme to succeed—without the sound of cannon being once more heard in the land.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Debate on the Reform Bill.

From the London Times, April 16.

The debate on the Franchise Bill advances with the certainty of a natural law, and refuses to improve on the measure and its parentage. It is a Franchise Bill, and the one topic that cannot with any effort be imported into the discussion is Parliamentary reform. Every attempt to bedizen the sorry stock with fruits and flowers not its own fails the instant that the hand is withdrawn. The thorn will not bear grapes, or the thistle figs. A Franchise Bill, of course, has something to say for itself. It must be plausible, if nothing else. But it remains a naked idea, and a barren one—for any good, at least. POWER's "Greek Slave" was pronounced by judges of sense and taste, "a naked woman, and nothing more." This is a Franchise Bill, and nothing more. The more it is discussed, even by its best friends, the more it loses of that body, and solidity, and consistency it might, at first, have credit for. Mr. GLADSTONE has intimated several times, and now finally admitted, that the bill is founded on a universal distrust, not unmixed with dislike, of all classes above the lowest—that is, as he expresses it, the people the most as nature made them, though why he has sought for the purest types of humanity in artisans to the absolute exclusion of village laborers we know not. We declare it to be our opinion that a Liberal Government could frame and pass a moderate and comprehensive Reform bill that would carry us out of this century. No reason can be given, none has been even alleged, why this is impossible. What, then, is the expedient used to avoid this more honest and straightforward course. It is an expedient which has been justly called "dodging," and is even worse. The proposition is to inflate all the constituencies; to render them newer and rasher, by the addition of novices from the class below; to aggravate all anomalies, and to exasperate all antagonisms, by the exhibition of constituencies similar in quality but out of all proportion in bulk. This is to be made a war of classes. The nation was too quiet. The masses would not rise. The £10 householders had not taken up their own franchise. These people had shown that greatest of faults in Mr. MILL's eyes—they had no political wants. They had not been educated for the duties and tastes of self-government. It is an acquired taste, and, as the article was in the reach of most men, they could not learn a craving for it. This, then, is the first thing to be done. We are to have a war of classes, in which the numbers are to be on one side, private wealth, rank, political power, the employer's capital, and existing interests, on the other. Such a storm, it is hoped, will clear the air. The nation, like a matron, is to be worse before she can be better. Some people might think the regimen contrary to sound practice. But the constituencies are to be made plethoric, even at the risk of fever, to prepare them for amputations, excisions, and still more hazardous and destructive operations. It is young blood that is to be let in, in order that a good deal of it may be let out with safety immediately afterward. But the new children, says Mr. MILL, will be found very teachable, and especially fit to frame constitutions. They have not yet learnt the ways of this wicked world, if, indeed, those ways descend lower than a £50 occupation franchise. They will bear to be scolded and argued with. If we had not distinctly in our eye the vision of sleek, smooth-tongued gentlemen, using stronger, though more silent logic with these dear novices, we should deprecate more warmly even than we do the deliberate attempt to mass them for an effort, to last nobody can say how long. Such a mode of proceeding may or may not be good tactics, but it is most contrary to Parliamentary practice, which, before everything, is open, above board, confined to the walls of Parliament, and relying on its own wisdom and virtue.

The Financial Panic in England.

From the Times' City Article, April 16.

There has been less vague alarm to-day, (Saturday,) but no one looks now for any rapid rebound. Confidence has been completely destroyed, and any attempts to check the blind panic by argument would have the effect of making matters worse, since the excitement of fear would but find fuel in the belief that the effort was merely made to mitigate worse disasters that were seen to be approaching. The only chance for any sudden turn in the markets would be from the actual commencement of war on the Continent, which would change at once the current of attention, and most probably have an influence on the course of money directly opposite to that apparently contemplated. It is to be hoped, however, that relief will not come in this manner, and that the prevalent mania of distrust will be left to work itself out in its own way. No panic of equal severity was ever before kept within such well-defined limits, scarcely a single branch of real commerce is affected by it, and, however disagreeable it may be to witness losses in any quarter, the feeling on the subject is greatly lessened by the reflection that, in a majority of cases, the sufferers are those who are at all times ready to be the dupes of any speculative movement, whether it be in the direction of sanguine greed or helpless terror. As far as the general public are concerned, it must be a satisfaction to know that the saturnalia enjoyed during the past three years by a class of society who in the past generation would have found their sphere only at the illegal gaming-tables of the period, but who have lately risen to wealth as promoters and financiers and concoctors of fictitious premiums, is now, for a long time to come, effectually brought to an end—a fact which these parties themselves will be the last to recognize, but which, whenever they attempt to renew their practices, they will find to be inexorably fixed.

From the Times City Article, April 17.

The tone of the markets is unchanged, and in several descriptions of shares a further fall has been established. The news from Germany was considered less threatening, and the suspension of the gold drain to the Continent contributed to prevent any increase of weakness in the English funds. The reports from the Liverpool cotton market were also a little less unsteady. * * * Although it is impossible at a time like the present, when the public are influenced not by reason but by fear, to form a conjecture as to whether prices have reached their lowest point, the consideration that Consols exhibit a fall as great as any that has happened within the last eighteen years would tend to the impression that there cannot be much chance of any further very serious reduction. The Crimean war, the Indian revolt, which happened simultaneously with the commercial panic of 1857, the war between Austria and France and Italy, and the American struggle and the revulsion in the cotton trade have all been witnessed in the interval, and it will be hard even for the greatest alarmist to picture worse terrors from the German dispute and the collapse of the Finance Companies than those which might legitimately have been entertained on those occasions.

THE GERMAN COMPLICATIONS.

The Position of the Minor German Powers.

From the London Times, April 17.

Though the fate of Germany is still undecided, and an hour of perverse resolution or a single rash act may array the two great Powers of the Confederation in arms against each other, yet we may rejoice that there are not wanting influences in favor of peace. As the danger becomes more imminent men speak more boldly in the cause of justice, reason and humanity. It now rests solely with Count BISMARK and his King to decide whether the sword shall be drawn, the authority of the Confederation defied, and those who covet German territory encouraged to renew their long-deferred hopes. Nothing can add to the force of the warnings which both parties, and particularly the ambitious leader of the Prussian war party, have received from England and from the soundest organs of public opinion on the Continent. It may be said with truth that, outside the official pale in Prussia, his extreme policy has found no defenders. Even those who look upon Prussia as rightly holding the leadership of Germany, and whose patriotic pride is flattered by the prospect of possessing the Duchies, shrink from purchasing these advantages at the cost of a war on their native soil and the enduring disunion of their race. If this be the case even in Prussia, much more strongly do the people and the Governments of the other States express themselves. The dispatches of the Bavarian and Saxon Governments do them great credit. The former was written more than a fortnight since, and the arguments it presents are so cogent that they might have been expected to deter even the Prussian Minister. The Bavarian Government reminds the two hostile Powers that the Federal law absolutely prohibits all war between members of the Confederation, and provides means by which all possible differences between them are to be settled and conflicts avoided. It speaks of the miseries which internal strife brought upon Germany in past times, the overthrow of the Empire and the domination of the country by foreign armies; it declares that the present Confederation was founded by those whose valor had broken a foreign yoke, and that it has been ever since a benefit to the people. Nobody, it thinks, can deny that the Confederation has procured for Germany a prosperity unexampled in all her previous history. "Fifty years of internal peace, during which none have dared to attack Germany, during which no foreign army has set foot on German territory—fifty years of development for all her resources and all her interests, intellectual, moral and material, have at last healed the wounds of the Thirty Years' War, as well as of more recent struggles, and restored Germany to the height from which her own faults had thrown her." Well may Bavaria ask if that Confederation is now to be broken, the German nations again to shed their blood in a fratricidal struggle, and become again the prey of foreign Powers. The proposition of the Bavarian Government is that each of the antagonistic Powers shall declare that it will abstain absolutely from an attack on any other member of the Confederation. The dispatch of the Saxon Minister, Baron BEUST, is equally decided in its views. Though disfigured in some parts by obscurity of style, it speaks plainly enough against the pretension of Prussia that the Duchies are a conquest, and belong to the two Powers that hold them. "The Prussian Government," it says, "cannot be ignorant that our Cabinet holds a contrary opinion, and that on that point it is in accord with the German Governments." Having thus rejected the claims of Prussia, Baron BEUST proceeds to show that Prussia has no fair grounds for believing she is about to be attacked. The Austrian note delivered on the 31st of March, denies all aggressive intentions in the most solemn manner, and declares that Austria will observe strictly the stipulation of the Federal contract which forbids any member of the Confederation to enforce justice for itself.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN AUSTRIA.

Vienna (April 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

As the recent arrest of Count WALDERSEE at Prague appears to have widened the breach between Austria and Prussia, it may be well to give some further details on the subject. The Count, who is an officer in the Prussian service, attracted the attention of the Austrian police authorities by entering into conversation with non-commissioned officers and private soldiers. One day he tried to obtain from a corporal some information as to the strength of the garrisons of Thereseinstadt and Josephstadt, and it is said that his inquiries were accompanied by an offer of money. The corporal informed his superiors of what had occurred, and Count WALDERSEE was arrested at the railway terminus as he was about to leave Prague for one of the above-mentioned fortresses. On being searched it was found that the Count was in possession of two *pass-karten*, (a kind of passport), each of which bore a different name. For this offence against the police regulations the Prussian noble was locked up, and I am told that he was kept under arrest until an order for his liberation was sent from this city.

As soon as Count CAROLYI had communicated to Count BISMARK the contents of the Austrian dispatch of the 7th inst., the Prussian Minister declared that he disbelieved the assertion of the Imperial Government that it had never intended to act aggressively against Prussia. To this the Austrian Minister coldly replied that, though he (Count BISMARK) might affect to disbelieve what had been told him, he must be well aware that the Austrian army was on a peace footing. The two statesmen are said not to have lost their temper for a moment, though they for some time continued to say very disagreeable things to each other.

If the Austrian Government had not an almost invincible objection to what are here termed "whole" measures, it might turn the tables on Prussia. The complete neutrality, if not the active support, of Italy would be secured if VICTOR EMMANUEL received the positive assurance that Austria will treat with him for the cession of Venetia if she can manage to obtain possession of the Prussian Province of Silesia. If Austria could reconquer that province, which has a population of 3,510,706 souls, her position in Germany would be greatly strengthened, and she would be the better able to do without Venetia—a country she cannot reasonably hope long to retain. By the Prussian dispatch of the 26th of January, and the reply which Austria gave to it on the 7th of February, it is plainly to be seen that the Imperial Government still entertains a fear that the German Democrats are plotting mischief. Democracy and revolution are the great bugbears of the Austrian Court, and when Count BISMARK was here a year and a half ago, he won golden opinions by declaring that he was determined not to allow the Democratic party to lift its head in any part of Germany.

As the present moment is so critical, it may be well to let your readers know what forces the different German States can bring into the field. When on a full war footing the Austrian army consists of 579,000 men. The Prussian army, including Landwehr, or militia, is composed of 565,150 men. In case of extreme need Bavaria can have an army of 90,000 men, but at present her whole available force is 59,948 men. The Hanoverian army is about 25,500 strong, and the Saxon is of the same strength. Würtemberg can bring 28,800 men into the field, and Baden about 18,700. Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Cassel have together about 24,000 men under their command.

THE ALLEGED PRUSSO-ITALIAN TREATY.

The *Neues Fremdenblatt* publishes the following particulars as the alleged offensive and defensive treaty of alliance between Prussia and Italy:

"Italy engages to declare war against Austria as soon as Prussia shall have either declared war or committed an act of hostility. Prussia engages to carry on the war until the mainland of Venetia, with the exception of the fortresses and the City of Venice, either is in the hands of the Italians, or until Austria declares herself ready to cede it voluntarily. The Prussian Government further engages to obtain for Italy the possession of the mainland of Venetia, always excepting the fortresses, and will guarantee to Italy the maintenance of her present possessions. The King of Italy, on his part, declares that he will attack Austria upon the Mincio with 80,000 men, and will throw 40,000 across the Po; at the same time the Italian fleet will cruise in the Mediterranean, will occupy the Austrian men-of-war, and make an attack upon Venice. King EMANUEL further promises not to lay down his arms until the Prussians shall be in legal possession of the Elba Duchies." The treaty is dated March 27, 1866, and signed by both Courts.

THE LATEST DISPATCHES.

It is asserted that Prussia has sounded several Governments of Northern Germany, with a view to ascertain whether they would be disposed to conclude a separate military convention.

A dispatch of April 15 says: 'It is stated that several of the Middle States are preparing a declaration to be brought forward in the Federal Diet refusing to take the Prussian motion for the reform of the constitution into consideration before the great German Powers have 'demobilized.'"

Wurtemburg and Baden are said to be ready to join Bavaria in forbidding the exportation of horses from their territories.

A telegram from Berlin of April 14 says: "The semi-official *Nord Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung* contradicts the statement that Prussia intends to propose the convocation of the German Parliament for Sept. 1. The same journal says that the proposal of Prussia is not merely a diplomatic move, but is the result of an irresistible necessity, and that, unless this proposal be carried out, the ruin of Germany is inevitable, as the question of the Duchies has shown.

The *Independance Belge* publishes a dispatch from Frankfort, expressing the belief that Austria will provisionally defer proposing in the Diet that the Federal army should be placed on a war footing.

The same paper adds: "This dispatch, together with other information reaching us at the present moment, leads us to suppose that the question of armaments will shortly be satisfactorily settled by the confidential overtures stated to have been made by Austria to Prussia."

The settlement would consist in a mutual and simultaneous disarmament.

A telegram from Prague, of April 14, says: "Several Generals, among whom is Gen. BENEDEK, are expected here. In the event of war volunteer corps will be formed not only here, but in Vienna, Gratz and Pesth."

It is stated that Austria, Bavaria and Saxony have agreed to carry out a reform of the Federal constitution without any reference to the success or non-success of the scheme proposed by Prussia.

The Government is said to intend issuing a paper currency in notes of one and two florins, which would be declared a legal tender. The total amount of this currency would be 100,000,000 florins.

It is stated that the National Bank of Austria contemplates calling in all bank notes of a less denomination than ten florins.

A dispatch from Hamburg, of April 14, says: A rumor of Count BISMARK's resignation was current here to-day, and had a favorable influence on the Bourse. No credit is, however, attached to the report.

The official *Baierische Zeitung*, of Munich, says: We learn that Bavaria has taken steps in order to prevent the present difficulty between Prussia and Austria from assuming a more serious aspect.

The Coburg *Gazette* states that on the 7th inst., Austria addressed a note to the Prussian Government, energetically reiterating her previous denials of the Prussian assertions respecting Austrian armaments, and insisting upon the demobilization of troops by Prussia, in order to conform the pacific declarations of that Power.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 17.

COTTON—Sales yesterday, 1,200 bales. Market firmer, at ⅛d.@1d. higher for American, and steady and unchanged for other descriptions. Speculators and exporters took 3,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS firm. No market since the sailing of the *Africa*.

PROVISIONS dull and nominal. Lard easier: American 71s.

PRODUCE—Sugar flat. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Ashes—small sales Pots at 33s.@33s. 6d. Linseed Oil quiet and steady. Tallow firm. Resin steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet and firm, at 49s.@50s. for American. Petroleum—small sales at 2s. 1d. for refined. Cloverseed active, at 38s.@40s. for American red.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 17.

Consols closed yesterday 86⅛@86¼ for money.
Five-Twenties 68¾@69¼.
Erie shares 52¾@53.
Illinois Central 79¼@79¾.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 28, 1866.

$13,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	105¼	100 Quick. Min. Co.	54¼
28,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	103¾	100 Cum. Coal P.	45¾
130,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	95¾	200 do.	45
3,500 do.	95¾	300 do. ....2d call	44
53,500 Tr. Notes. 73-10s. First Series	101¾	100 do.	45
1,500 do. ....2d Ser.	101¾	50 West. U. Teleg'b	57¾
10,000 do.	101¾	100 do.	57¾
4,000 do. 3d S. Small	101¾	5 do.	55
10,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	94	100 West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	107
5,000 Virginia 6s	68	100 Chi. & N. W. P.	59¾
3,000 N. Car. 6s	83¾	100 do.	59¾
47,000 do.	84	100 Mar. Min. Co.	12¾
15,000 Mo. State 6s	74¾	200 Mariposa Pr.	25
3,000 do. ....2d call	74	300 do.	24¾
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	26¼	300 do.	24¾
10,000 do.	26¾	300 do.	24
2,000 Harlem 1st M.	100	200 Spruce Hill Coal	5¾
8,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	88¾	50 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	125
11,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	96	500 New-York Cen.	93¾
3,000 Ill. Cen. Bs.	105	500 Erie R.	74¾
10,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Pr.	80	1000 do.	74¾
3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d	78	30 Erie R. Pref.	78¾
5,000 To. & W. 1st M. Ex.	90	11 Stonington R.	101
2,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	97	2000 Reading R.	105¾
4,000 Chic. & R. I. Bs.	99¼	400 do. ....2d call	105¾
11,000 Chi. & Al. In. B.	88¾	300 Mich. S. & N. I.	82¾
25,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	84	100 do. b10	82¾
625 Am. Gold c	128¾	100 do. ....2d call	82¾
38 Fourth N. Bk.	102¾	14 Ill. Central R.	120
12 do.	103	100 do. ....2d call	121¾
50 Bank of Commerce	108	1200 Cleve. & Pitts.	82¾
23 Ocean Bank	101	100 do.	82¾
126 Shoe & L. Bank	110	400 Cleve. & Tol. R.	104¾
10 Imp. & Trad. B'k	107	100 Chi. B. & Q.	117
213 Cen. N. Bank	106	100 P., F. W. & C.	98¾
25 Bank of New-York	116¾	400 do.	98¾
100 Canton Co.	57¾	500 do.	98
400 do.	57	100 Chic. & Alt.	90

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Canton Co.	57	100 Erie R.	74¾
200 Wyom. Val. Co.	40	600 do.	74¾
200 Spruce H. C.	5¾	200 do. s3	74¾
200 do. b3	5¾	300 do. c	74¾
100 do. c	5¾	300 do.	74¾
200 Quick. Min. Co.	55	200 do. s3	74¾
300 do. b3	55	200 do. b3	74¾
200 Mariposa Min. s3	13	200 do.	74¾
100 do.	13	600 do.	74¾
100 do. s3	12¾	100 Hudson River....x-d	110¾
500 Mariposa Min. Pr.	25	200 Reading R. b3	105¾
100 do. s3	25	200 do. s3	105¾
100 do. s30	25	200 do. b3	105¾
200 do.	25¾	300 do.	105¾
200 do.	25¾	400 Mich. S. & N. I.	82¾
300 do.	25¾	200 do. s3	82¾
200 do.	25¾	200 do. b3	82¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	93¾	600 Ill. Cen. R.	122
200 do. c	93¾	500 Clev. & Pitts.	82¾
200 do. s3	93¾	100 do. c	82¾
200 C. & N. W. P.	59¾	100 do. s3	82¾
300 do.	59¾	200 do.	82¾
400 P., Ft. W. & C. x-d	98¾	600 Chic. & R. Is. x-d	122¾
200 do.	98¾	200 Chi. & N. W.	29¾
200 do. s3	98¾	500 do.	29¾
200 do. c	98¾	200 do. c	29¾

MONDAY, April 30—P. M.

The Trade of the past week was again active in the business of Importation, though the Dry Goods department of the Foreign entries is falling off on account of the lateness of the Spring season. General Foreign Merchandise, on the other hand, is coming freely. The sales of the week in both are to a fair average, and the Domestic Commission people are well employed. The Exports of Domestic Produce continue on a large scale; nearly two-thirds in Cotton—the stocks of which, both here and at the South, begin to show a moderate decline. The Cotton trade was unsettled by the news from Europe to the 14th of March; but an impression prevailed, which is partially confirmed by the two days' later intelligence, that the market in Liverpool had seen its lowest point for, at least, a week or two. The *Scotia*, due here on Tuesday night, will probably determine how far the signs of improvement are likely to be enduring. Great caution has been observed here, (and we learn that the same prudence has characterised the New-Orleans and Mobile markets) in the negotiation, for some months past, of Bills on England made against cotton, and while the large decline reported by last week's steamers advanced the rates of exchange and advanced the price of Gold, it was less from the apprehension of the return of Bills heretofore drawn, than on the calculation that Exchange may become scarce as the season advances from the decreasing stocks and prices of cotton on this side; the enhanced demand to cover U. S. 5-20 coupons in May and traveling credits for the Summer excursions to Europe. Of course as the prospect or possibility of Exchange reaching the Specie Shipping is supposed to increase, the speculation in Gold is strengthened, though not without sufficient caution of the buyers for a rise against the strength and ability of the Treasury to supply all that may be wanted for export, after the payments of the May Interest are exhausted—if indeed these do not more than suffice for such a contingency.

The ease in the market for Money is confirmed by the action of the Treasury on Saturday in reducing its allowance of interest on present outstanding Certificates of Deposit, held by the public, to 5 ⅌ cent. uniformly, *and in declining all new deposits* on any terms, other than have been promised for the accommodation of the various Bank Clearing Houses at four ⅌ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,229,635, against the total entries of $2,814,149 same week last year. The Export clearances of domestic produce amount to $6,255,521, against $2,008,343 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $73,880, against $217,192 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,275,139. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 11,391 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,415.

The gold value of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1865, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to March 1, 1866,) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

July	$18,903,198	March 10	$3,493,905
August	24,263,536	March 17	3,809,878
September	22,480,272	March 24	4,316,974
October	23,066,736	March 31	3,673,303
November	26,996,125	April 7	7,584,250
December	[illegible]	April 14	[illegible]
January	30,037,059	April 21	7,623,964
Feb. 28	38,293,630	April 28	6,229,635
Total to date since July 1			$256,008,259
Against same time last year			129,075,190
Increase since July 1			$126,933,069

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1865, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to March 1, by months, and since semi-officially by weeks:

July	$12,812,078	March 7	$4,808,631
August	14,861,677	March 14	3,609,361
September	16,326,314	March 21	5,091,297
October	21,773,343	March 28	5,137,329
November	25,068,426	April 4	3,953,455
December	22,229,305	April 11	5,062,610
January	20,102,207	April 18	6,367,433
Feb. 14	17,128,507	April 25	6,255,521
Total to date since July 1			$188,240,809
Against same time last year			187,362,448
Increase since July 1			$1,887,367
Gold, April 28, 1866			129¾ ⅌ cent.
Gold, April 27, 1865			148⅝ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1:

July	$733,986	March 10	$556,284
August	1,854,380	March 17	236,671
September	2,494,673	March 24	170,297
October	2,516,226	March 31	3,950
November	2,646,160	April 7	206,000
December	2,783,151	April 14	122,628
January	2,708,336	April 21	117,312
February	1,807,620	April 28	73,880
Total to date, since July 1			$18,087,872
Against same time last year			27,052,324
Decrease since July 1			$8,964,452

The deliveries of gold from California at New-York, since July 1, 1865, are:

July	$1,092,804	January	$2,364,263
August	1,662,206	February	3,633,431
September	2,027,144	March	3,987,553
October	2,479,087	April 10	729,861
November	1,962,673	April 21	821,890
December	2,512,933		
Total to date, since July 1			$23,270,665
Against same time last year			14,046,437
Increase since July 1			$9,223,628

The Customs received in gold and the interest on the public debt of the United States, at the New-York office of the Treasury since July 1, 1865, are:

	Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.
July	$9,908,190	July	$5,714,367
August	13,190,400	August	454,875
September	13,037,062	September	4,117,419
October	11,064,469	October	5,885,803
November	10,108,631	November	4,343,786
December	8,378,335	December	2,783,684
January	12,469,865	January	5,738,686
February	12,018,759	February	430,090
March	11,153,954	March	2,858,320
April 7	2,853,010	April 7	63,140
April 14	2,865,648	April 14	49,800
April 21	2,570,955	April 21	35,169
April 28	2,275,139	April 28	40,550
Total	$111,915,727	Total	$32,215,339

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	126¾@129¾@128¾
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents, 5-20 years	105@103¾@104
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40 years	93¾@96¼@95¾
U. S. 7.30 ⅌ cents, 1867-8	101¾@102¾@101¾
New-York Central	93@94¾@93
New-York and Erie	73¾@75@73¾
Rock Island	121¾@123¾@123
Michigan Southern	83¾@84@80¾
Illinois Central	114¾@124@121
Hudson River	109@110¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	81¾@84@81¾
Fort Wayne and Chicago	98@101¾@98¾
Chicago and Northwestern	27¾@30@29
Almaden Quicksilver	52¾@54¾
Cumberland	42¾@44¾
Reading	103¾@106¾
Northwestern Preferred	56¾@58¾
Canton Land Co.	55¾@57¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25¾@26¾
Mariposa Preferred	22@25@24¾

The Gold-Room opened firm Saturday at 129@129¾ ⅌ cent., and although cash Gold was scarce through the day and commanded ⅛ and even ¼ ⅌ cent., in some instances for its use until Monday, the price fell off to 128¾ ⅌ cent., before the close of regular 'Change hours. The near approach of the May Gold interest on United States 5-20s induced *short* sellers to extend their contracts into this week. The rates of Exchange were less firm for the day's steamers than was anticipated on receipt of the last foreign news, and London closed at 108¼@108½ ⅌ cent.

There was no variation from the ease in money at 4@5 ⅌ cent. to the brokers. Large balances were carried over for the want of good borrowers on any terms. There was less activity in Government securities after the extreme buoyancy of Thursday and Friday, and the quotations were ¼@½ ⅌ cent. easier on the gold-bearing bonds, and ⅛@¼ on the 7-30 ⅌ cents. The compound legal tenders are still wanted at about ¼@½ less than the full accumulated interest; the amounts offering are generally to a moderate figure.

There was a mistake in our information on Friday from Washington, as to the scale of reduction on the Deposits in the Treasury after the 15th of May. The 6 ⅌ cents are to be reduced to *five*, not to *four per cent.* The last-named rate applies only to the Bank Clearing-House Certificates, which, in place of 10 days' notice, as on other Deposits, are redeemable on demand and in Greenbacks. The other and more important point in our statement of Friday night is correct—*the Treasury declines all new Deposits, on Interest, after last Saturday*—except as agreed with the Banks for Clearing purposes. The announcement to this effect appears from the Secretary of the Treasury this morning. Deposits in Gold will continue to be received, free of interest, and Gold Certificates, issued as heretofore, for such Deposits. The receivers of the May Interest on the United States 5-20s will also have the option to taking such Certificates, (denominations of $20 to $5,000,) inplace of the Gold Coin.

At 3:30 P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Governments were steadier than in the forenoon, and the railways rather improving at the close. Reading rose to 106 per cent.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	95¾	95¾	Northwest	29¾	29
U. S. 5-20s	105	105	N. West Pref.	58	58¾
U. S. 7.30s	101¾	101¾	Rock Island	123	122¾
N. Y. Central	93¾	93	Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾
Erie	74	73¾	Cumb'land Coal	44¾	44¾
Hudson	110¾	110¾	Quicksilver	55	54¾
Reading	105¾	106	Mariposa	12¾	12¾
Mich. Southern	82¾	80¾	Mariposa Pref.	24¾	24¾
Illinois Central	122¾	121	Canton	57¾	56¾
Pittsburgh	82	81¾	Ohio Certificates	26¾	25¾
Tennessee 6s	91	90¾	American Gold	129¾	128¾
Pacific Mail	226	226	Bills on London	108¾	108¾
Missouri 6s	74¾	74			

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,317,298 89—including for Customs, $279,000; on account of Loan, $387,000; Gold Notes, $1,096,000: payments, $469,524 84; Balance, $97,773,828 35.

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Pacific	165
Manhattan	130	Chatham	130
Merchants'	117	Bank of the Republic	110
Mechanics'	113	Bank of N. America	106
Union	113	Hanover	109
America	140	Irving	115
City	190	Metropolitan	122
Phenix	100	People's	118
North River	110	Market	114
Tradesmen's	140	Nassau	106
Fulton	140	Shoe and Leather	110½
Dry Dock	110	Corn Exchange	114
Greenwich	130	Continental	101
Butchers' & Drovers'	125	St. Nicholas	101
National	103	Commonwealth	101
Merchants' Exchange	107	New-York County	135
Leather Manufac'rs'	150	Importers' & Traders'	107
Seventh Ward	105	Park	150
State of New-York	106	Manufac. & Merch'ts	102
Commerce	106	N. Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	120
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	104	Central National	104½
Broadway	200	First National	214
Ocean	100	Fourth National	102½
Mercantile	120	Ninth National	103
American Exchange	106		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	95	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	88½
N. Y. Cen. 6's Sub'n	89	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	102	Lack. & West'n Bonds	92
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	102	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 1st M.	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	88½
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	[illegible]	Cleve. & Pitt. S. Fund	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	103½	N. J. Central 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	[illegible]	N. J. Central 2d M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, conv. '67	[illegible]	Pitts. F. W. & C. 1st M.	105
Harlem 1st M. '69-'73	[illegible]	Pitts. F. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94
Harlem 2d mort. '68	[illegible]	Pitts. F. W. & Ch. 3d M.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-'72	103	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1st M. '82	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	87½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 8 ⅌ c. 2ds	85½	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	[illegible]	Chic. & Alton, S. F.	[illegible]
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	96	Chic. & Alton 1st mort.	96½
Pacific R. R. 7s, g. Mo.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alt. Income	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1875	103	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	78½	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	100

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

⅌ FOR SALE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, "NEW STOCK." AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, "NEW STOCK," AFTER MAY 1. U. S. EXPRESS COMPANY, "NEW STOCK," AFTER MAY 1. INQUIRE OF LIPPMAN & ELLERY, BANKERS, NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 28, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 5,363 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 16 bags Corn Meal, 6,726 bushels Corn, 1,325 bushels Malt, 700 bushels Oats, 260 bushels Rye, 344 bbls. Pork, 563 pkgs. Cut Meats, 626 pkgs. Lard, and 164 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continues inactive and depressed, at $6 62½@$6 87½ for Pots, and (nominally) $12 25@$12 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, at previous prices. Java at 26c.@27c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23½c., Maracaibo at 19½c.@22½c., Laguayra at 18½c.@21c., Rio at 16c.@20½c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more demand and rather firmer. Middlings are quoted at from 30c.@32c. ⅌ lb. Sales since our last 1,150 bales, against receipts of 349 bales. The week's receipts have been 11,346 bales; sales and resales 8,400 bales; exports, since Tuesday, 4,458 bales. The week's business in Cotton. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA notice thus: "Our market for the week has been dull, depressed and declining. The very unfavorable advices from Liverpool have forced prices down to a lower point than has been reached for the last four years. There is a good demand for average Middling Cottons to fill contracts, which keeps prices on those grades fully up to quotations. The demand for export, spinning and speculation is very light. There is, however, no disposition on the part of the holders to force sales, many lots of cotton being withdrawn to take chances of a future market. The cotton goods market is unchanged. Total receipts of all ports since the close of the war, 2,180,000 bales; receipts at New-Orleans for last five days, 8,093 bales."

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,346
Receipts since April 1, 1866	42,759
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	277,678
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	729,446
Exports clearances since Tuesday	4,458
Exports since April 1, 1866	67,829
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	420,850
Estimated stock now here	170,000

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlanta A, 22½c.; Atlanta, 20c.; Augusta, 20c. Bleached Shirtings—Anthony Manufacturing Company, 28c.; Ballou & Sons, 36-inch, 27c.; Ballou & Sons, 33-inch, 20c.; Blackstone, 27½c. Prints—Merrimac, W, 20c.; Merrimack, D, 19c.; Dunnell, 17c.; Empire 11c. Delaines—Manchester, 23½c.; Pacific, 22½c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 25c.; Hartford, 21½c. Cambrics—Washington, 17½c.; Portland, 12½c. Silesias—Washington, 30c.; Lonsdale, 22½c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25c.; Bates, 16½c.; Jacquard Diaper—Lord's Extra Bleached, 47c.; Lord's Cold Damask, 42½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, in good demand; S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I X L, ¼-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 45c.@73c.; 3-inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 68c.@$1 12. Corsets—Thomson, Coutel, L'Imperatrice, $30; Thomson, Coutel, Parisienne, $14.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales, since our last, 9,100 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 25@$7 95; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 90@$9 25, chiefly at $8@$8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 95@$9 45 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 25	@$7 95
Extra State	7 95	@ 9 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 95	@ 9 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 50	@13 50
Extra Genesee	9 30	@13 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 65	@17 00

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy. Sales since our last, 700 bbls., in lots, at $10@$11 20 for poor to good, and $11 25@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and drooping. Sales, 450 bbls. Extra at $8 20@$12 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine, $4 75@$5 75 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $3 75@$4 for Western, $3 85@$4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, closing heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales, since our last, 55,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 70@$2 80; new and old red Western (Winter) at $2 10@$2 25; new No. 1 Milwaukee Club, part at $1 95 in store; old No. 1 do., at $1 85; and good Chicago Spring at $1 90 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in more demand at unaltered prices. Sales, 54,000 bushels, at 82c.@85c. for unsound, and 84½c.@87½c., in store and delivered for poor to choice sound mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in limited demand yet steady, including State at 62c.@63c., Jersey and Pennsylvania at 55c.@57c., old Western at 57c.@60c., new Western at 43c.@50c., Canada at 58c.@60c. ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive; sales, 2,000 bushels Western, at 78c. ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt.

HAY—North River bale is more plenty and is in less demand, at 60c.@85c. for poor to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request, including last year's crop at 20c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@35c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 37,620 hides, and 19 bales do.; sales 68,000 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 15,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., 17@c.@18½c. gold, usual selection; 7,000 Montevideo, 20½@21 lbs., 16½@17c., gold, usual selection; 3,000 California, 24 lbs., private terms; 15,000 Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 15½c.@15½c., gold, usual selection; 10,500 Rio Grande, to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Matamoras, 24 lbs., 14c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Truxillo, 15 lbs., private terms; 500 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., private terms; 8,500 Texas, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12c., cash, as they run; 1,500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 50 lbs., private terms; 800 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 70 lbs., 9½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 Slaughter Ox, 70@75 lbs., 9½c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs., 7½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,100 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Horse, 34 lbs., private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 425,400 Dry Hides; (same time in 1865, 210,700;) 2,500 Wet Salted Hides, and 200 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 169,060 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 30,000 California, 42,500 Rio Grande, 77,700 Orinoco, 12,500 Porto Cabello, 18,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,600 Tampico and Matamoras, 7,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 2,500 Maracaibo, 3,000 Savanilla, &c., 2,000 West Indies, 1,000 Bahia and Pernambuco, 1,100 Port au Platt, 2,500 Para and Maranham, 30,000 Texas, 5,000 New-Orleans and Western, 5,000 Southern, 23,000 African Kips, 200 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 2,500 Wet Salted California, 1,000 Wet Rio Grande.

LEATHER—The movements in Sole have been moderate. Prices steady. Week's receipts, 37,000 sides. We quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good, light, 33c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 47c.@50c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped good, 15c.@18c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 16c.@26c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 28c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle and Heavy, 35c.@40c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request, including New-Orleans at 85c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; Cuba at 40c.@50c. ⅌ gallon. Sales 1,100 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at 85c.@89c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3@$15 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$2 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in good demand, including Crude Whale at $1@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $2 20; Crude Sperm at $2 35; Unbleached do. at $2 50; Lard Oil at $1 60@$1 75; Red Oil at 80c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 40@1 41 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair request at 25½c.@26½c. for Crude, 41c.@43½c. for Refined, in bond, and 56c.@58c. for do. free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, opening at advanced prices, but closing heavily. Sales since our last 6,400 bbls., in lots, at $27 87½@$28 12½ for new Mess, closing at $27 87½ cash; $26 75@$27 for one year old Mess; $27 for new Prime Mess, $23@$23 75 @$24 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 5,750 bbls. new Mess, May, June and July delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $27 75@$28 25 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders and 15½c.@17c. for Hams; sales 450 pkgs. Bacon is in request and buoyant, including Cumberland Cut at 14½c.@14½c.; Short Rib at 15½c.@15½c.; Long Ribbed, 14½c.@14½c.; Long Clear 15c.@15½c.; Short Clear 15½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 125 boxes. Dressed Hogs are in fair demand at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues active and advancing; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls. at 17½c.@21c., ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand and steady at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue in fair demand, at $39 50@$40 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter is dull and heavy at 45c.@55c. for poor to prime and 55c.@60c. for fancy State, and 40c.@52c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is inactive at 17c.@22c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	55	@60
North-River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	55	@60
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	55	@58
New-York State—half firkin tubs, ⅌ lb	50	@55
New-York State—Welsh tub, ⅌ lb	48	@53
Western—tubs and firkins	45	@48

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Farm Dairies, ⅌ lb	15	@20
Orange County—flat skimmed	17	@19

OLD CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	21	@22
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	19	@21
Farm Dairies—first quality	21	@22
Farm Dairies—second quality	17	@20
Farm Dairies—common	14	@16

SUGARS—Have been less active, yet steady. Sales since our last, 400 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@12½c.; and 280 boxes Havana, at 11½c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good Grocery at 10½c.@11½c.; Refining at 10½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 91,000 lbs., at 17½c.@19c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 138,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11½c., and 39,000 lbs. Grease at 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 80 bbls., in lots, at $2 25@$2 26½ ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in more request, and prices have been quoted rather firmer. Sales since our last include 310,000 lbs. domestic fleece, at from 40c.@70c., the latter rate for very choice; 135,000 lbs. pulled, part at 38c.@56c.; 120,000 lbs. Texas at 15c.@30c.; 1,100 bales Mestiza, part at 22c.@30c., in gold and currency; 2,450 bales Cape, part at 27c.@31c. in gold, and 41c.@43½c. in currency; and 140 bales of other kinds on private terms. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the private sales included "325,000 lbs., (the greater portion being pulled wool,) at a range of 45c.@70c. for fleece, and 35c.@62c. for pulled. Included are lots of Western fleece at 45c.@55c. for medium and fine; Michigan and Indiana do. at 59c.@60c.; Ohio do. at 58c.@62c.; 25,000 lbs. New-York at 55c., and the balance of the same lot at 57c.; 10,000 lbs. medium Ohio at 55c. 10,000 lbs. Washington County, Penn., (an inferior lot) at 64c.; 20,000 lbs. choice Ohio at 67½c.; 100,000 lbs. select Pennsylvania at supposed 68c.; 5,000 lbs. double extra do. at 74c., and some small and very choice parcels ranging from 68c.@72½c. In pulled the sales include several large sized lots at 35c.@45c. for Nos. 2 and 1, 50c.@55c. for supers, and 55c.@62c. for extras, closing firm at these rates. In foreign, buyers have nearly cleared the market of Cape, at a range of 35c.@42c. Mestiza is plenty and dull at 25c.@35c. In Mediterranean, sales 122 bales Donskoi on private terms. The auction sale of 300,000 lbs. domestic fleece came off yesterday as advertised, and the result seems to be quite satisfactory to the trade. A very respectable company of buyers attended, representing both the trade and the manufacturing interest, and the offerings were mostly taken by the latter at prices fully up to the market, for the best grades. The lots catalogued as fine Ohio, were rather of a mixed character and realized their full value, and prices ranged from 45c. to 59½c. for the different grades. The stock embraced no Pennsylvania nor Virginia staple, but was wholly the product of New-York and the Western States. The following are the details of the sale, in sample lots and duplicates, with prices annexed: 12,000 lbs. fine fleece wool, 54c.; 17,000 lbs. fine fleece wool, 58c.; 8,000 lbs. medium and course fleece, 45c.; 32,000 lbs. do. do., 47c.; 40,000 lbs. fine fleece, 56c.; 5,000 lbs. medium do. do., 48c.; 5,000 lbs. fine fleece, 55c.; 1,500 lbs. coarse fleece, 46c.; 5,000 lbs. fine do. do., 55½c.; 10,000 lbs. do. do., 56c.; 4,000 lbs. coarse fleece, 47c.; 5,000 lbs. do. do., 47½c.; 30,000 lbs. fine fleece, 58c.; 3,000 lbs. medium do., 49c.; 10,000 lbs. fine fleece, 57c.; 15,000 do. do., 58c.; 8,000 lbs. coarse fleece, 45½c.; 6,000 fine do. 57½c.; 12,000 do. do., 58c.; Black do., 38c., 19,000 fine fleece, 57½c.; 10,000 do. do., 57c.; 5,000 do. do., 56c.; 10,000 lbs. fine fleece, 59½c.; 5,000 lbs. do. do., 58½c.; 5 bales unwashed Cape, 31c.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 800 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ⅌ lb.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A WATCH CASE.

Officer VAN GERSCHTEN, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested JAMES KELLY, on a charge of having stolen, on the 26th inst., a gold watch and chain valued at $155, from HENRY MCCOLLOW, of No. 18 Chatham-street. The missing time-keeper was found in his possession when arrested, and he was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. KELLY, who is 18 years of age, stated that he found the watch and chain.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE KNIFE.

JAMES LOFTUS, 18 years of age, and DENTON E. MCGOWAN, aged 19, became involved in a quarrel in Leonard-street, at a late hour on Saturday night. During the altercation LOFTUS drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the groin, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound. Officer CONWAY, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested LOFTUS, and he was committed to await the result of MCGOWAN's injuries.

A GOLD CHECK.

Sergt. CASLER, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested DANIEL J. HOGAN, on a charge of having stolen a gold check for $177 90 on the Union National Bank, of this City, the property of Mr. THOMAS IRWINS SONS, of No. 19 Broad-street. The check was one of several which were stolen by four young boys on the 9th inst. The prisoner stated that he purchased the check from a stranger, for $200 in Treasury notes. He was committed for trial.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

STREET ROBBERY.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning HUGH HORDEN, residing at No. 18 Pitt-street, was standing on the corner of Broome and Pitt streets, when he was accosted by LUKE LAHEY, who rudely demanded his money in regular highwayman style. On HORDEN declining to comply with this cool request, LAHEY attempted to take it from him, but was repulsed. The ruffian then caught up a cart-rung and made a furious attack upon HORDEN, who was soon knocked down and rendered insensible. LAHEY then took from his victim's person about $2 75, and attempted to make good his escape. He was, however, arrested by Officer MCGUIRE, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and he was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

STABBING AFFRAY.

DITHOF HANSEN went into a cellar concert saloon in the Bowery at a late hour on Saturday night, where he met ELIZABETH JUSTUS, afterwards accompanying her home. A quarrel subsequently occurred, when HANSEN drew a common pocket-knife and stabbed ELIZABETH in the forehead, inflicting a slight wound. Officer DREYER, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested HANSEN, and he was committed for trial in default of bail.

Fires.

IN EIGHTH-AVENUE — THREE MEN SERIOUSLY BURNED.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire broke out in the basement of No. 482 Eighth-avenue, occupied by AUGUSTUS WINTER as a paint-store. The flames originated by a lamp being upset into a vessel filled with kerosene oil. Mr. WINTER, GEO. DELFMAN and ANTOINE REICH, who were at work in the premises, attempted to extinguish the flames, but were severely burned about the face and body while doing so. It is feared that REICH's injuries will prove fatal. Officers SHARPE and HOUGHTON, of the Twentieth Precinct, extinguished the fire before any serious damage was occasioned.

IN WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the grocery store of EMIL WILLING, at No. 304 West Twenty-first-street. The flames were soon extinguished. Damage to stock about $100. Insured for $1,000 in the People's Insurance Company. It was subsequently discovered that the premises had been fired in two different places, when the proprietor was arrested by Officer MCCONNELL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and was retained to await an examination.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a Limited Partnership for the transaction of a general Foreign and Domestic Mercantile Exchange and Commission Business, has been entered into by and between HERMAN R. BALTZER, residing at Southfield, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, and WILLIAM G. TAAKS, residing in the City, County and State of New-York, and BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE, a Banking Corporation, located at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany, and WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN, GUSTAV MEVISSEN, ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM and JACOB VOM RATH, all residing in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany, pursuant to and by virtue of the first title of the fourth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York and the acts amendatory thereof.

The name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is BALTZER & TAAKS.

The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is a general foreign and domestic mercantile exchange and commission business.

The names of all the general and special partners interested in the said partnership are the said Herman R. Baltzer, William G. Taaks, Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, in which partnership the said Herman R. Baltzer and William G. Taaks are the general partners, and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath are the special partners, and their respective places of residence are as follows: that is to say, the said Herman R. Baltzer resides in the town of Southfield, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; the said William G. Taaks resides in the City, County and State of New-York in the United States of America; and the said Bank fur Handel und Industrie is located and resident at Darmstadt, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Germany; and the said William L. Deichmann, Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath all reside in the City of Cologne, in the Kingdom of Prussia, Germany.

The said Bank fur Handel und Industrie, as one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven dollars and eleven cents; and the said William L. Deichmann, one of the said special partners, has contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-three cents; and the said Gustav Mevissen, Abraham Oppenheim and Jacob Vom Rath, three of the said special partners, have each contributed to the common stock of the said copartnership the sum of twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents in United States currency, making the amount contributed in the aggregate by the said special partners the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in United States currency.

The period at which the said partnership is to commence is the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the said copartnership is to continue until and terminate upon the thirty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Dated New-York, April 20, 1866.

H. R. BALTZER,
W. G. TAAKS.
BANK FUR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
WILLIAM L. DEICHMANN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
GUSTAV MEVISSEN,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
ABRAHAM OPPENHEIM,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.
JACOB VOM RATH,
By JOSEPH LAROCQUE, Attorney.

NOTICE.—MR. SAMUEL F. BARGER BECOMES a partner in our firm from this date.
M. M. FREEMAN & CO.
NEW-YORK, April 2, 1866.

STATIONERY.

CHOICE NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SCOTCH NOTE PAPERS AND ENVELOPES AT MACFARLAND'S, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HUNDRED HORSE POWER oscillating steam engine. Address G. A. GODECKER, No. 36 Murray-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY, A FUR CAPE, WHICH the owner can have by calling at No. 4 Bible House proving property and paying charges.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR TO LET, OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large stone house, furnished or unfurnished, and three frame houses, with as much land as may be required, with cattle, carriages, &c.; near depot, and very accessible to City. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE DOUBLE THREE-story brick house, No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.; house 38x50 feet, in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; price $30,000, including fixtures, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS.
AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY. JUSTUS M. PHELPS.
We have on hand in this City, on Staten Island, Long Island and New-Jersey,
SOME VERY DESIRABLE
PROPERTY
FOR SALE AND TO LET.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS
for sale by
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE residence of the late John Griffin, in Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., about ¾ of a mile from Mamaroneck depot, an expensive-built house, 44x45; wing attached, 22x36 feet; walls filled in with brick; containing 19 hard-finished rooms; parlor large; floors deafened; water drawn on second story; furnace, bath, carriage-house, ice-house, barn, stable, hennery, wood-house, boat-house, used for bathing; about 16 acres of choice land fronting the Boston post road, sloping to the water; grounds tastefully laid out with ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; a large variety of young and bearing fruit trees, choice selections; also, a fine kitchen garden. For further particulars inquire on the premises, of Mr. D. L. ROGERS.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—A very desirable new country residence, with 17 rooms, having all the modern improvements (gas included,) with ten acres of land in high state of cultivation, the very best on Long Island, with suitable out-buildings and gardener's cottage; choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., &c.; location healthy and convenient to the cars; only 12 miles from New-York, on the Long Island Railroad; one-half mile from Willow-tree Station; easy of access; two lines of railroad are now, and the third will soon be, in operation within a short distance of the property; it will be sold at a bargain. For particulars, call or address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 53 Nassau-st., Room No. 6.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the Hudson River, convenient to railroad depot, containing thirty-four acres, on which there is a large dwelling, carriage-house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house, all in excellent order and recently built of the best materials; the house stands on high ground, commanding an excellent view of the river and adjacent country. The property will be sold with the furniture and horses, carriages, wagons, sleighs, &c., if desired. Apply on the premises, of WILLIAM MALLORY, Staatsburgh, N. Y., per Hudson River Railroad, or to JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier Hanover Bank.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN.—THE elegant residence and country seat of the late C. B. White, containing about 40 acres of land in a high state of cultivation; the dwelling is large, and contains about 15 rooms; large barns, stables, carriage-house, sheds, piggery, hennery, &c., &c.; shade and shrubbery very fine; good fruit, large garden, &c.; location on a high, wide street, near the churches, schools, Post-office, banks, and depot of the horse railroad; all in all a most desirable residence; within two hours of New-York by New-Haven Railroad.

The above will be sold for cash, and on liberal terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE formerly occupied by Johnston Livingston, at Livingston, Columbia County, New-York. The premises contain about 73 acres of land, divided into lawn, garden, orchard and farming land. House is 52x40 feet, two stories, attic and basement, coach-house, stable, barns, porter's lodge, &c. Located close to the village of Livingston, and nine miles distant from the City of Hudson. The views are very beautiful, embracing the Catskill Mountain and the mountain ranges to the east, &c. The situation is one of the healthiest in the State. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT HUNTINGTON, MASS.—A fine modern house, containing 11 rooms, beside halls, attics, ample closets and pantries; piazzas front and sides; pure soft water in house; ice-house filled; one acre of land, with fine shade and fruit trees; delightfully situated in healthy location; three minutes' walk to depot, churches and schools; on the line of the Western Railroad from Springfield to Albany; price $4,000. If not sold before June 1, will be rented furnished, for the summer, at $400. Apply to C. E. WILLIAMS, East Hampton, Mass.; or to A. J. TAYLOR, Esq., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS OR FARMS AT Scarsdale, Westchester County, 1¼ miles east of Harlem Railroad Depot. Two farms of 100 acres each, adjoining, with a medium-sized farm-house and outbuildings on each. The land and buildings are in good order, the property is located on very elevated ground, commanding an extensive view of the Sound and glimpses of the Palisades on the Hudson River. It would be sold in villa plots to parties designing to build, or in separate farms. Possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUated one half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad at Syosset depot. Farm 78 acres, 20 acres wood timber. Farm contains variety of choice fruit trees full bearing, and abundance of other fruits; also, large pond and well of water. Location healthy, dwelling large and convenient; barn and other outbuildings suitable to the place. Price moderate; terms easy. Apply on premises to STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE—AT ESOPUS, ULSTER County, N. Y., containing 120 acres, about ¼ mile from Esopus Landing, and in daily communication with New-York City by steamboat and railroad; in a pleasant and healthy location; good house and outbuildings, fine river view for more than 10 miles, good facilities for artificial ponds. For further particulars, inquire of E. L. RELYEA, Esopus, N. Y.

FOR SALE—2½ MILES FROM HOBOKEN FERry, on the Paterson Plank Road, and convenient to the West Hoboken Horse Railroad, a nice little country place, all in good order; good house, containing 7 rooms; barn, stable, carriage and cow house, &c.; ¾ acre of land, good garden, fruit and shade, &c.; high ground; healthy location. Price $5,200—$1,000 to remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. L. BATES, No. 114 4th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEAT two-story and attic house with basements and under-cellar (frame filled in with brick) on Franklin-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb avs. Price $4,000.

Also, two three-story brick houses on Monroe-st., near Marcy-av. Price $3,000 each.

Also, the cottage and lots adjoining. Price $2,500. Inquire of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A STONE HOUSE, FRAME BARN, and 10 acres of land, at Demarest Station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one-third of a mile from the station, and 18 miles from New-York City; the neighborhood is healthy, and the situation elevated and with fine views; price $6,000. Apply at the office of the *Bankers' Magazine*, No. 46 Pine-st., or to JOHN DEVOE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, situated on the Northern Railroad, 25 miles from New-York, three minutes' walk from depot; good commodious dwelling and outbuildings, large supply of fruit, commanding view, with nine acres of land, and more if desired. Price $9,000; terms easy. Also one containing 20 acres; price $5,000. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE NEAR KEYPORT, N. J.—Regular communication by steamboat with New-York; house large, 13 rooms; plot of ground extensive, with a front on the water; fine view of New-York Bay, Staten Island, &c. Apply to Capt. T. V. ARROWSMITH, steamboat *Matteawan*, foot of Jay-st., from 10 till 2; or ALFRED WALLING, Esq., Keyport.

A FARM OF 32 ACRES FOR SALE ON Staten Island, three minutes' walk from Huguenot Station, commanding a splendid view of Prince's Bay; good soil and abundance of all kinds of fruit; good house with 7 rooms, barn and other outbuildings. Inquire of J. C. MILLER, No. 2 South-st., or of D. MILLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, TWO HANDsome Swiss cottages, immediately on the bank fronting the ocean, containing thirteen rooms each; stable on the rear of lot, with stalls for four horses; five minutes' walk from the railway stations; possession the 15th of May. If not sold by that time, will be let. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—MAIN-ST., BETWEEN HARrison and Hilyer—House 2½ stories, 14 rooms, piazza 100 feet; garden ¾ acre, laid out like a miniature park; fine shade and fruit trees, berries of all kinds; price, $11,500. Apply on premises, to A. L. SMITH, or address him Box No. 1,890 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE AT Flushing, L. I.; house contains 10 rooms besides attic and cellar; grounds well laid out, with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; within five minutes' walk of depot. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat on Staten Island, Cebra-av., Castleton Heights; house contains 20 rooms, all modern improvements, with outbuildings complete and 10 acres of ground; location perfectly healthy; view unsurpassed. Apply to CHAS. KENTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—THE late residence of Mr. Edward Bech, on South-av.; house 37 feet front, with extension and conservatory, large garden, stable and carriage-house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to EDWARD BECH & CO., No. 6 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, commodious house, with extra lot and all modern improvements, newly papered and painted throughout, and in complete order, ready for immediate occupancy; to a responsible party terms will be liberal. Address H., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A NEW two-story and attic house, 30x36, and kitchen 16x18; cellar under the whole; lot 50x91; house built in the very best manner, and in a first-class neighborhood, eight minutes' walk from depot. Price $7,000. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

HIGH BRIDGE PROPERTY FOR SALE. —A plot of land just south of the High Bridge, fronting on Harlem River, Beach-st. and High Bridge-av., having a water grant to the Harbor Commissioners' pier line and a dock nearly finished, containing about 9 acres of land. Apply to H. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HOHOKUS, N. J., OF the late B. E. Bremner; 88 acres; convenient to Erie Railway depot; well stocked with choicest fruits; good house and outbuildings; one hour's ride from New-York. Apply on the premises, or to ALBERT VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT PLACE OF ONE ACRE of garden and lawn, with fruit, well, cistern and carriage-house; the dwelling-house new and furnished, containing seven rooms; one hour by rail from New-York; price $7,500. Address A. N., Box 178 *Times* Office.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.
GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME two-story house, just finished, situated in the village of Woodbridge, N. J., two minutes' walk to the depot; five trains a day. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or exchange, at Bergen Point, N. J., with fine water front, and within forty minutes of Wall-st. by the N. J. Cen. R. R.; ten trains a day. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

BERGEN POINT—FOR SALE, SIX VALUAble lots of land, situated at Bergen Point, N. J., on corner Bergen-av. and Linden-st., near the railroad. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 3½ Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., near the depot of the New-Jersey Central R. R.; price $6,000. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.

FOR SALE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A VERY DEsirable place of six acres or less, within 10 minutes of depot; barn and fruit trees, &c.; house modern; gas, water, &c. Apply on the premises, or address J. W. STICKLER, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—THE well-known elegant residence of the late B. E. Clark, situated on the corner of New-York-av. and St. Mark's-place, one of the pleasantest and most desirable locations in the City of Brooklyn. The house is large, conveniently arranged, containing all modern improvements, and is in complete order from cellar to attic. From the observatory a very fine view is afforded of the very pleasantest part of the city. There is a new brick stable on the premises, large and commodious, together with about thirteen lots of ground, well laid out and stocked with choice fruits, vines and shrubbery. A well matched pair of carriage horses, also two carriages, harness, &c., &c., will also be sold with the property if desired. For further particulars and permit to examine the property apply between 4 and 5 P. M., to L. BRADLEY, Executor, No. 25 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, 10 miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse-cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes, plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c.; also a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There is also an ice-pond, ice-houses, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to J. HOBART HERRICK, No. 10 South-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FINE RESIdence on Palisade-avenue; one of the best situations in the village, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country. The house was built three years ago by the present owner, for his own occupancy, in the best manner, and contains 20 rooms; has every convenience and comfort; furnaces, gas, hot and cold water, &c., &c., all in perfect order; a large piazza extending on two sides. The grounds consist of one acre; is well stocked with choice shrubbery, and a great variety of fruit, all in vigorous growth; large barn and carriage-house, with other suitable outbuildings, making one of the most delightful residences in the town. For further particulars apply to C. W. SEYMOUR, No. 12 Pine-st.; to FARRINGTON & ROCKWELL, Getty House, Yonkers; or W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTER'S POINT, (3½ MILES from Central Park,) Westchester County, within easy driving distance of the City, one of the finest country residences in the vicinity of New-York; 22 acres of land, with abundance of choice fruits; grounds beautifully laid out; house is first-class, Gothic style, built of stone, bay and oriel windows, plate glass throughout, sashes of hard wood; partition-walls are all of brick. The first story throughout and second-story hall are finished with black walnut in fine cabinet style, and plumbed throughout in the most costly style, and with all modern improvements. Stable and carriage-house of brick, slate roof, 40x60 feet, not to be surpassed in the country. Poultry-house and other outbuildings. Price $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—THE COUNtry seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and immediate possession can be given. The property is in Westchester County, and about three and a half miles from Central Park. There are about 90 acres of land, but if preferred 65 would be sold. House commodious, and contains every modern convenience, with lawns, gardens, fruits, grape and green houses, and outbuildings complete and hardly equalled. Location very healthy. For further particulars apply to
SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway, or
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE AND 40 acres of choice land; house 50x50, 2½ stories, Gothic architecture, piazza front and rear, 18 rooms, marble mantels, all in complete order; barn, carriage-house, granary, tool-house, hog-house, gate-house, hennery, &c.; shrubbery and ornamental trees, peaches, pears, plums, apples, cherries, quinces, and two acres of berries; vegetables and grain in the ground; situated on the bank of the Passaic River, with a view unsurpassed; 18 miles from New-York; terms easy. M. DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

A CHOICE FARM, 65 ACRES WITH LARGE and good building, located one hour from New-York, in Bergen County, New-Jersey; price $8,500; 165 acres in Rockland County, first-class excellent buildings and fruits, $15,000; and 250 acres with good buildings and fruits, near Hicksville, Long Island, $10,000; many places near Englewood, Hackensack, and other locations. Several choice places to let, furnished or unfurnished. Parties wishing to buy, sell or exchange, call or address W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON THE HUDSON one hour by rail from the City, a new and commodious house, containing drawing-room, two parlors, dining and sitting-rooms, 11 large bed-rooms; kitchen, &c., in basement; scenery unsurpassed; three-quarters of an acre of land, well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or GEO. W. CARTWRIGHT, Jr., Sing Sing.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Combining the advantages of city and country; fine water view; eight minutes' walk from the depots of two roads; half-hour from Cortlandt-st.; trains every half-hour; location healthy; house contains sixteen rooms; hot and cold water; good cellar, ice-house and stable, carriage-house and fine garden of about seventeen city lots, with choice fruits; can give immediate possession. F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st., or J. COUNSELLOR, No. 7 Bridge-st., Newark, N. J.

A LARGE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale upon reasonable terms, situate about two miles from Elizabeth, N. J., on a public thoroughfare; the house is large, and delightfully shaded with ornamental and fruit trees; has 13 large rooms; the gardens are very productive, having an abundance of pears, apples, grapes, peaches, plums and small fruits; barns, stables, cow-house, chicken-house, &c., sufficient for such a place. Apply to SYLVESTER LAY, Commissioner for all the States, No. 1 Park-place.

A VILLA AT NEWPORT FOR SALE—With over five acres of land, large and complete buildings, well and tastefully furnished, gas and water; stable with twelve (12) stalls and with room for eight (8) carriages and four (4) servants. The site overlooks the ocean, and is one of the finest in Newport. The whole can now be bought at a bargain, the owner having decided to go to Europe for several years. For further particulars, &c., apply to ALFRED SMITH, Newport, R. I.

A DESIRABLE FARM OF 90 ACRES, ¾ mile from City of New-Brunswick, with good two-story double house, barn and outbuildings in good order; variety of fruit; farm well watered, under finest state of cultivation, well adapted for hay and grazing. Also, number of other farms, varying in size and price, from $3,000 to $15,000. RUTSEN HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—A MILE and a half from Factoryville or Port Richmond Landings, a country residence and six acres of land, laid out with ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds, kitchen garden, &c.; house 38x34, containing 17 rooms; barn, stable and outhouses all in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or Squire CLUTE, Factoryville Landing.

A FARM FOR SALE—ONE HOUR'S RIDE from New-York, in Westchester County and within five minutes' walk of the depot; an elegant mansion, furnished complete, 30x45 feet, three stories and attic; water in the house from a never-failing spring; orchard of apples, pears and other fruit. Apply to D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A BRICK HOUSE AND LOT—NO. 322 WEST 33d-st., $3,650; a nice cottage and lot at Englewood, $2,500; two cottages and lots near ferry, Brooklyn, $2,300; 12 acres, good buildings, and fruits, in Rockland County, stock and crops included, 2 cows, 1 horse, fowls, wagons, harness, &c., $2,500. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE, WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, two minutes' walk from depot, a neat and commodious villa, of twelve rooms; ground running down to the Hudson River; good shade trees, &c., &c.; Terms easy. Apply on the premises to W. H. SMITH, Buena Vista-av., or Box No. 3,753 Post-office.

AN ELEGANT FARM, 27 ACRES, IN Rockland County; good buildings and any quantity of fruits, stock and crops included, $5,500; one of the best farms in this State, located in Rockland County, 40 acres, excellent buildings, $8,500; other choice farms, all locations. W. H. MELICK, No. 421 Broadway.

SING SING.—FOR SALE, 1¼ MILES FROM the station, an excellent house with about three acres of land, good garden, barn, water, &c.; fine evergreens, apples, peaches, &c.; a very desirable and cheap place. Inquire of A. S. RICHARDS & CO., No. 44 Cortlandt-st., or of DAVID McCORD, Sing Sing.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON THE HARLEM RAILroad, 34 miles from New-York, containing 85 acres of good land; two apple orchards; also, pear and other fruit trees. The buildings are roomy and in good repair. Inquire of J. W. CARPENTER, No. 128 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN ASTORIA—A house and grounds on Remsen-st., house 40 feet square contains 13 rooms; gas, water, &c.; has a fine land and water view; fine stables, &c. The garden is well laid out and stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 3½ Pine-st.

A FARM OF TEN ACRES FOR SALE, or a fine large house to let, one mile and a quarter from Chatham depot, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad; house contains ten large rooms; location healthy; vines unsurpassed; fine locust grove in front. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT REASONABLE PRICES, large and small farms and residences, in healthy locations, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, at Summit, Chatham, Madison and Morristown. STEPHEN H. WARD, Chatham, N. J.; A. MUCHMAN, No. 296 Washington-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW THREE-story high-stoop yellow-stone front house, next to corner of 46th-st., on east side Lexington-av., size 19.6x45 feet; finished first-class parlor story; black walnut doors and stairs, plate glass, &c. Inquire of W. JONES, on the premises.

A COTTAGE IN LLEWELLYN PARK, at Orange, N. J., (only one hour from City Hall,) for sale at $12,500. For full particulars of the Park and its advantages, see the *Independent*, or apply to L. S. HASKELL, Liberty Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE ON the banks of the Shrewsbury River, and short drive from Long Branch; six acres, one acre of lawn, fine shade, terraced down to the water's edge; bathing, sailing and fishing. GEORGE H. PETRIE, 77 Leonard-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, OR TO LET FURNISHED.—First-class house, in perfect order; rent, $1,500, unfurnished. Apply on the premises, No. 167 East 30th-st., or to WM. HENRY MILLER, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 22.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, TWO NEW BRICK houses in Carlton-av., near Warren-st., Brooklyn—close to the great Prospect Park; price $5,750. Also, house and four lots on Clinton-av.; price $15,000. Inquire of L. A. BETTS, No. 28 Pine-st., (basement.)

A HANDSOME FAMILY MANSION FOR SALE—Situated in the Ninth Ward, Brooklyn, combining the advantages of a country residence with modern conveniences and easy access to the City. Price, $15,000. Apply to B. SHAEN, No. 56 Duane-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE NEAR Englewood, just finished, containing fifteen rooms, with three acres of land, two of them being orchard. Inquire of JOS. B. MILLER, Englewood, N. J.

AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—FOR SALE.—Two gothic cottages, one brick, with two acres of land; $10,000; one frame, with lot 33x155; $5,000; no agents need apply. Address EDWD. J. HALL.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COTTAGE AND FULL lot in Harlem, near 3d-av.; locality very good; price, $2,750; terms easy. Apply to S. B. KENYON, Real Estate Agent, corner of 3d-av. and 121st-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone houses and lots Nos. 45, 47 and 49 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., splendidly finished with rosewood doors, &c. W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—LOT AND ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 138 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st. For particulars, apply to P. C. CALHOUN, Assignee, at Fourth National Bank, or F. N. BANGS, No. 137 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—AT Rahway—large lot, finely fruited, only $4,000; also, one at $1,874; one at $3,000. JAQUES, No. 45 Dey-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

In Bantam Falls, four miles west of Litchfield, Conn., a good house 30x38 front, L 24x30, or the whole including verandah, 32x48, containing 12 rooms, some of them spacious and elegant; wood-house, &c., 18x22; three quarter acres land, with shade and fruit trees; hennery, 8x23; within a half mile of the proposed Boston and Erie Railroad. For particulars, inquire on the premises or of RIVERIUS MARSH, Postmaster, Litchfield, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE—AT Lenox, Berkshire County, Mass., with 13 acres of land; is in a very healthful section of country, in the vicinity of good markets, schools, churches and hotels; house recently built, with great care; has a good barn and an ice-house filled; overlooks Laurel Lake, and is accessible by two stations on Housatonic Railroad; may be had with or without the furniture.

Also, a furnished house for sale or to let at Newport, R. I., in a desirable location. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG Island, fronting on the ocean and bay, desirable localities for hotels, cottages, &c. Also, to let, houses, &c. Apply to S. NORTON, on the farm.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 27 acres, with a fine house, within a short distance of the City, for sale or exchange; price $6,500. FRED. WHITEHEAD, No. 5 West 11th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE TIMBER LAND, PINE, hemlock, spruce, near to river, running to Glen's Falls. Apply to S. NORTON, on the farm, at Far Rockaway, L. I.

TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AT MAMARONECK.—House large, 14 rooms, furnished, one hour from City, ten minutes' walk from station, with water front on Long Island Sound, barn, carriage-house, stable, &c.; five acres of ground, tastefully laid out with flowers, (of tulips alone there are 3,500,) and remainder already planted with all kinds of vegetables, abundance of grapes, strawberries, &c., &c., and choice grafted fruits; churches, schools, Post-office, &c., at hand; possession immediately, with privilege of purchase; rent $2,500, and for not less than one year. Address JOHN SUTTON, No. 114 Cannon-st., or No. 170 East 13th-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET FOR ONE YEAR—Possession given May 1, or any time within the month; situated on the Connecticut River in a healthy locality, seven miles south from Hartford; three minutes' walk from steamboat landing, and five of church, school's, stores, and post-office; house is 2½ stories high, and contains 12 rooms; in good repair; good barn and stables; good variety of fruit trees, grapes, &c.; large garden; boats leave Peck-slip, East River, daily at 4 o'clock, P. M. For further information, apply soon to M. J. GRISWOLD, Rocky Hill, Conn.

CORNWALL.—TO LET—FOR FOUR OR SIX months, a furnished house, containing 11 rooms; surrounded by shade trees; garden, stable, cow, and pasture for same; the house stands upon high ground, and is in every respect a healthy and desirable residence. Apply to JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 92 Warren-st., or to JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, New York.

TO LET—FROM JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1, A COTtage, newly and handsomely furnished, with stables and ice-house, to a family of adults; or would furnish board to two or three persons who desire first-class accommodation and are willing to pay liberally for the same; location a few miles from New-York, on one of the principal railroads and drives into the City. Inquire Room No. 13, No. 39 Park-row.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, AT Sing Sing, on the Hudson, 15 minutes from railroad or steamboat, a house and garden, or part of the house; furnished; also cow and pasture; house has 10 rooms; beautifully situated; fine well of water, good healthy neighborhood, &c. Address
JACOB WILLETS, Sing Sing, N. Y.

TO LET, FOR THE SUMMER—A TWO-story brick house, furnished, a good garden and barn attached, well supplied with spring water, situated in the village of West Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, a short drive from Lenox, on the line of the Hudson and Boston and Housatonic Railroad. For terms, &c., address R. K. BLISS, West Stockbridge, Mass.

TO LET—FOR THE YEAR OR SUMMER—AN elegant and spacious residence, furnished, within walking distance of a station on Hudson River Railroad, 27 miles from the City, with stables, carriage house, &c., &c. For particulars inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF NYACK, N. Y. —A neat and commodious house, finely furnished throughout, including first-rate piano, 12 rooms, gas throughout, fine river view, three minutes' walk from steamboat landing, some choice fruit, &c. Apply to A. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

TO RENT—AT FISHKILL VILLAGE, 60 MILES from New-York and 5 miles from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, a furnished cottage; price $75 per month; a two-story double house, with eight rooms; unfurnished, price $225 per annum. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 21 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LET FURNISHED—A LARGE SUITE OF rooms in a fashionable neighborhood, with every possible convenience for housekeeping; any one who fancies this way of living (which is rapidly growing in favor in New-York) can find something choice by applying to URMY & COPLAND, No. 410 6th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—A FRONT parlor and bedroom attached, will furnished, to a gentleman or two, without board; also a back parlor, with two large closets, (gas in;) to a gentleman partially residing out of town this is a good offering. Apply at No. 347 Hudson-st., in the store.

TO LET AT ROSSVILLE, S. I.—A DOUBLE house, partly furnished, on the river; carriage-house, stable, garden; five minutes' walk from the landing. Or for sale, house and farm of 97 acres. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 3½ Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS OR THE SUMMER season, three well furnished houses in Peekskill, within convenient walking distance of railroad depot; also two unfurnished country houses. Inquire of JAMES BREWER, Peekskill.

TO LET, ON STATEN ISLAND—A FURnished house, on high ground, healthy and fine view; ground, 4 acres, in fruit, shade and ornamental trees, stables, &c. Apply to R. THOMAS, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway.

TO LET—AT UPPER PIERMONT, CLOSE TO railway station, an elegant fourteen-roomed house, well furnished; good garden, pond, &c.; $800 for four months, or sold for $5,000. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT HUNTINGTON HARBOR, L. I., A large double house, (partly furnished,) seven acres of land; large gardens, variety of fruit; bathing and boating; railroad and steamboat to New-York daily. Apply to ROBERT T. MEEKS & CO., No. 51 Cedar-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT—AT SQUAN Village, N. J.; three acres of land, containing large two-story and attic house, with outbuildings, plenty of fruit of all kinds; rent, $250. POTTER BROTHERS & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT THROGG'S Neck, for the Summer months, a beautiful country-seat, large house, barn and carriage-house, fine garden, beautiful grounds, near the water, with rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

ON 5TH-AV., BETWEEN DELMONICO'S and Brevoort House, responsible parties can find one floor, one parlor and extension, elegantly furnished, in a private house, by applying at the Brevoort House, for number.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE FOUR-story English basement house No. 345 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; all the modern improvements; in good order; neighborhood excellent; to a careful tenant, rent low. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSE LARGE AND NEW—LITCHfield County, Conn.; location delightful; climate proverbially healthy; scenery unsurpassed; no mosquitoes; in every respect pleasant; terms moderate. Reference, A. S. BARNES & CO., Nos. 51, 53 and 55 John-st.

EVERGREEN COTTAGE, NEWARK, FURNISHED, TO LET.—Twelve rooms, gas and water, half an acre in garden and fruit, near depot; $100 per month.
B. H. TAYLOR & CORBIERE,
Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

A SMALL FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house in 23d-st., near 5th-av., would rent a front parlor and bedroom, newly furnished, on second floor; also one or two single rooms to gentlemen, without board. Address L. F., Box No. 6,130 Post-office.

FOR RENT—IN YONKERS, FOR FOUR TO six months, a nice house suitable for a large family; has nice grounds, shade trees, stable, and garden already planted. Apply to W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 168 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL GENTEEL FAMILY, second and part of third floor of house No. 170 East 50th-st.; empty now; location good. Apply on the premises, or to J. CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av.

STEAM POWER.—TWO FLOORS IN THE large building Nos. 199 and 201 Water-st., Brooklyn; size 150x45; well lighted. Apply on the premises, or to H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET FURNISHED—A BEAUTIFUL country residence at Mamaroneck, convenient to cars, 21 miles from town. Particulars of J. E. PERINE, No. 138 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house (in a row of ten) to let in 84th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Inquire of FRED. E. WESTBROOK, on premises, or No. 43 West 21st-st.

FIFTH-AV.—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BOARDing house to be let on lease at a moderate rent; furniture, &c., must be bought. Apply to D. S. G., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

AT NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.—To let, a large hall on second floor; also, corner rooms.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 80 Liberty-st.

TO LET—IN CHATHAM, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—A two-story and attic house, containing six rooms, good cellar and garden. Inquire at the depot, for GEORGE SPENCER.

OFFICE TO RENT—ROOM FRONTING ON Broadway and Cortlandt-st., with an abundance of light, and up only two easy flights of stairs. Apply to CARLTON & SMITH, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A GOOD locality. For particulars, apply to JOHN W. McGUIRE, No. 1,162 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts. Rent reasonable.

ROOMS ON SECOND AND THIRD floors, No. 192 Grand-st., between Broadway and the Bowery, suitable for dwelling and millinery or other light business.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BASEment house; also a cottage with 8 rooms. For particulars apply at No. 72 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A YOUNG COUPLE OCCUPYING A house in a pleasant and healthy location up town, will let parlor or floor above, with or without board, for the Summer. Address S. B. A., Station G.

PART OF SECOND LOFT, ABOUT 17X50, to let, at No. 683 Broadway, arranged for business purposes, with hatchway, &c.; rent reasonable. AMERICAN OPTICAL COMPANY, No. 486 Broadway.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS OR FOR FURNISHED rooms, in No. 710 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, the third story and upper rooms. G. CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-st., or on premises.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 95 East 18th-st., furnished or unfurnished. Apply as above this day.

TO LET—IN A CONVENIENT LOCATION, THE lower part of a house; rent $1,000, including gas fixtures. Address Box No. 5,425 Post-office.

LOWER PART OF HOUSE TO LET—NO. 21 Amity-place, Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Amity. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, FOR GENTLEMEN, at No. 8 East 22d-st., near Broadway. Reference exchanged.

TO LET—FOR 6 OR 12 MONTHS, FURNISHED, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 245 West 34th-st. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM 13X50, ON SECOND FLOOR of People's Bank building, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

OFFICES TO LET—TWO VERY GOOD AND pleasant offices, No. 42 Cedar-st., on the third floor, front; price reasonable. Inquire of DAVID LOW, No. 29 Broadway.

TO LET.

SPLENDID BANKING ROOM

AND OFFICES TO LET,

in the spacious building No. 61 Broadway, opposite Exchange-place, newly fitted up in a superior manner, heated with steam, and with all other modern improvements. POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A pleasant COUNTRY RESIDENCE during next year. A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing some 30 rooms, with large parlors, dining and billiard-rooms; delicious water at the door; ice-house full 75 tons, barns, stables, good garden spot, fine play-ground for children, and large pond of water for fishing and boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 30 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the whole year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station. Persons can be here at 9 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Price per year $3,000. References will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. F. HICKOK, Park Bank.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S ELEGANT COUNtry seat, completely furnished, and situated near Newark; spacious house, with all modern improvements, including gas, large barns and outbuildings, with horses, carriages and cattle; six acres of lawn and made garden; horse cars pass near the grounds; only 40 minutes from Wall-st.; to let from June 1 to Oct. 1. Apply to LYON BROS., No. 25 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED TO LET—Situated at the centre of the very healthy and pleasant village of West Townsend, Mass., eight hours' ride by railroad from this City; house contains 23 rooms, with all modern conveniences; an abundance of very fine fruit on the premises, and is near churches, schools, Post-office, &c. For terms apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to S. MOULTON, Westport, Conn.

TO RENT—AT MELROSE, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable residence with all modern improvements, stable, fine garden and lawn; a splendid grapery in full bearing; excellent shade and good water; two minutes' walk from railroad depot, and four minutes from horse-cars. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY Ridge, four miles from Hamilton Ferry, consisting of seven acres of land, handsomely laid out, and furnished with trees and shrubbery; a commodious house, barn, ice-house, &c.; garden well stocked with fruit. Address Mrs. CATHARINE P. HOLDEN, No. 15 West 12th-st., or JAMES C. HOLDEN, Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON, FULLY FURnished, the residence of Pierre Van Courtlandt, Esq., at Croton Landing, on the Hudson, a most desirable place in every respect; ice-house filled, garden in fine order, plenty of fruit; horses and carriage and cow, if desired. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.—A DOUBLE THREE-STORY HOUSE, with garden, in Elizabeth, New-Jersey; situate on the main street, within five minutes' walk from depot; gas and water throughout; some forty trains to New-York daily; rent, $1,500. Apply at Room No. 77 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

TO LEASE—AT KINGSTON, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., a gentleman's residence, consisting of a large brick house, grounds, &c.; fine view of the Cattskills, &c.; about half an hour's ride from Rhinebeck Station, on Hudson River Railroad and steamboat landing; rent $1,200. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, AT NEW-ROCHELLE. —To let, for five or six months, a desirable furnished house, three acres of land, with stable and garden; location unsurpassed, near the water, five minutes' walk from the Neptune House. Apply to R. W. GULAGER, on the premises or through the Post-office.

TO LET—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A dwelling, 36 by 44; 10 rooms, partly furnished; full view of the river; 10 minutes' walk from the landing; fruit of all kinds; well shaded; will be let for the season or year. Inquire of H. ONDERDONK, Agent.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT TARRYTOWN, a snug little cottage, good garden, plenty of fruit, rent $150 a month; also, a large house, beautiful grounds, barn and carriage-house; also two unfurnished houses, for the year. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brick store, No. 83 Warren-st., will be rented in whole or part.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

YONKERS.—A COTTAGE TO LET WITH half acre, shade, fruit, &c.; also a large tower house with modern improvements; good view of the Hudson; for six months or a year. Apply to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, TO A small family only, a furnished cottage in Newark, N. J., beautifully located on one of the parks; garden 300 feet, with carriage-house. Address HOMESTEAD, Box No. 5,373 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, ON Throg's Neck, a furnished house, garden, carriage-house, stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees; possession given immediately. Apply to E. UNDERHILL, Clinton Hall, corner of 8th-st.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS TO LET, without board, for gentlemen, at No. 12 Livingston-place, opposite Stuyvesant Park, between East 16th and 17th sts.; also, second floor for gentleman and wife; reference given and required.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT ON 18th-st., near 5th-av., and on 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire at No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 22, of D. O. BRADLEY.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AT TARRYTOWN, for the Summer months, a large two-story house, with carriage-house, good garden, plenty of fruit, near the depot. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY PLACES TO LET—FOR THE Summer or year; also, furnished and unfurnished houses in the City. Apply to RAYMOND & CO., No. 295 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—LARGE HOUSE, BARN AND GARden, near Scotch Plains Station; also, one of the same description near Plainfield. Both desirable places. In good order. Inquire at No. 167 Broadway, Room 20.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO NEW houses, in Flushing, Long Island; terms moderate; good location. Apply to JOSEPH F. DALY, No. 76 William-st.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, RENT $1,000, A three-story furnished house, in 23d-st., nearly opposite the Fifth-av. Hotel. Apply to A. E. BEACH, No. 37 Park-row, (Munn & Co.)

TO LET—TWO HOUSES IN YORKVILLE; ALL modern improvements, cheap. Apply at No. 128 East 85th-st., near 3d-av.

A FURNISHED FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, to let for one year; rent $200 per month. Apply at No. 380 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, IN SUITE AND SINGLE. PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 27 WEST 16TH-ST.

OFFICE TO LET—NO. 62 BEAVER-ST., ON first floor. Apply to
PELLS & CO., No. 109 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR UNION-square to rent, to a private family only. Terms moderate. Apply to W. H. LE ROY, No. 54 William-st.

STEAM POWER.—LARGE AND WELL-lighted rooms, with steam power, to let. Apply to JOHN S. MEYER, No. 165 West 26th-st.

TO LET—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &C., by the load or room. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st. and 252 9th-av.

TO LET—IN 62D-ST., 1st-AV., GENTEEL 3 story high stoop houses; modern improvements; rent $1,000. Apply at the houses. J. E. STYLES.

STEAM POWER.—ROOMS WITH STEAM power to let. Apply to H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO FARM HOUSES; ONE LOCATED at Middletown, the other at Deal. For particulars, address WM. P. ROMAIN, Eatontown, N. J.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET —At No. 109 East 22d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS; TO GENTLEmen, at No. 10 University-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, UP THE North River, a first-class English or German cook, where an English kitchen-maid is kept; to one thoroughly understanding her business the highest wages will be paid. Apply, with reference, this day, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at Mrs. SANDRESS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE with modern improvements, by a family of five, in the neighborhood of Broadway, 7th or 8th-avs., between 34th-st. and 54th-st. Rent moderate. Address C., No. 643 7th-av., or call there for two days.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHO will give best references, a furnished house for one or more years; east of 5th-av. preferred; agents need not answer. Address Post-office Box No. 6,838, stating lowest terms.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO, A GENtleman's house to take care of during the absence of the owner in the country or traveling. The best reference given. Please call or address No. 227 East 18th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works,
Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 34th and 35th-sts., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS OF THE BEST FINISH and of modern designs, offered cheaper than elsewhere at SIMON KLABER'S Marble Manufactory, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., New-York.

COAL.

OFFICE KNICKERBOCKER ANTHRACITE COAL CO.,
No. 416 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1866.

ON AND AFTER MAY 1, 1866, THE office of this Company will be removed to No. 41 Pine-st. Stockholders are notified that the company are now furnishing coal at cost, on their second year's business, and are prepared to fill all orders punctually.
By order of the Board of Directors.
HENRY HUHN, Secretary and Treasurer.

COKE, 84 PER CHALDRON, DELIVERED. —Orders received by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and 18th-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

THE IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE,
Manufactured by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO.
also, the CELEBRATED HARRISON'S EUROPEAN RANGE, and every variety of hotel cooking apparatus. Over 300 hotels and restaurants are using our apparatus, to any and all of which we confidently refer.
No. 268 Canal-st.
After May 1,
Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale at public auction, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, in the City of New-York, the following real estate:

1. Gore of land north side of Chambers-st., near William-st.
2. Parcel of land east side of Corlears-st., between Front and Water sts.
3. Block bounded by Hoboken, West and Canal sts.
4. Lot north side of 25th-st., near 3d-av.
5. Lot north side of 26th-st., near 3d-av.
6. Two lots north and south sides of 49th-st., on east Lexington-av.
7. Six lots, north and south sides 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
8. Two blocks of land between 67th and 68th sts., Madison and 5th avs.
9. Seventy-four lots between 51st and 57th sts., 3d and 4th avs.
10. Two lots west side of 4th-av., between 75th and 76th sts.
11. Thirty-eight lots 77th and 78th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
12. Thirty-five lots 79th and 80th sts., 4th and 5th avs.
13. Thirty-five lots 81st and 82d sts., Madison and 5th avs.
14. Two lots south side 83d-st., near 4th-av.
15. One lot southwest corner 120th-st. and 12th-av.
16. Two lots north side 79th-st., south side 80th-st., near 3d-av.
17. Eight lots west side of 9th-av., 94th and 95th sts.
18. Lot east side of 2d-av., near 78th-st.
19. Thirty-seven lots south side 79th-st. and 3d and 4th avs.
20. Forty-five lots 74th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs.

Warrantee deeds will be given.

Lithographic maps may be obtained at the Comptroller's Office, Hall of Records, on or after May 10 next.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee of twenty dollars on each lot, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office each day immediately after the sale. Twenty per cent. on June 1 next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; and the balance, (seventy per cent.) or any portion thereof, at the option of the purchaser, may remain on bond and mortgage for five years from June 1, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. The amount on bond and mortgage may be paid off at any time within the five years, on giving one month's notice to the Comptroller; or it may be paid in installments of not less than five hundred dollars, on any day when interest is due within the five years.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, HALL OF RECORDS,
April 19, 1866.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals are invited for the purchase of 570 army wagons, in lots of not less than 25.

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, May 9. Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Col. TOMPKINS, the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, indorsed "Proposals to Purchase Army Wagons," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief-Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Newbern, North Carolina, a large amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, is sold:

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Carts, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Brevet Major-Gen. A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.
JASPER MYERS,
Brevet Captain Ordnance Department, U. S. A.
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, NEWBERN.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CARPETS, &C., &C.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on MONDAY, April 30, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 102 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all the furniture in said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suite in damask, carved walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, card and fancy tables, sofas, lounges, chairs and easy chairs, wardrobes, secretary bookcase, curled hair mattresses, feather pillows, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, comfortables, table linen, China and glassware, mahogany piano-forte, Brussels and ingrain carpets, together with the kitchen utensils. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Liberty-st.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer, late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, CARPETS, &C.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 3, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 178 East 14th-st., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson satin, etageres, centre and fancy tables, bookcases, carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads; dressing bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs and easy chairs, carved oak extension dining tables, buffets, chairs, satin, rep and lace curtains; fine feather beds, bolsters and pillows, fine curled hair and straw mattresses, French plate mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, china and glassware, together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 28 Liberty.

FARM AT AUCTION.

A splendid grazing farm, situated in the Township of Monroe, Orange County, State of New-York, four miles from the Hudson River, west of Fort Montgomery, containing three hundred acres, one hundred and thirty-three of which are farm lands, and one hundred and sixty-seven wood land, together with the large and new dwelling-house, containing 15 rooms and cellar; also two barns, one entirely new; corn-crib, &c.

The above property will be sold at public auction, at the Orange Hotel, in the City of Newburgh, on MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms, 10 per cent. at the time of sale, 20 per cent. on the 1st day of June, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for 3 or 5 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars apply to THOMAS T. FERRIS, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, or S. W. FULLERTON, Esq., Newburgh, where map can be seen.
R. MILLSPAUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
AN ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
HOTEL FURNITURE,
THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 30,
at 10 o'clock,
being the entire furniture of hotel situated on the corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., and consisting of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture.
Goods now on exhibition, and may be EXAMINED BY CATALOGUE AT THE HOTEL.
WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 91 Liberty-st.

HOTEL FURNITURE.

GEORGE COOK will sell on MONDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 Robinson-st., the entire contents of the house, including bedsteads, bureaus, bedding, mattresses, looking-glasses, bar fixtures, kitchen furniture, beer-pump, &c. Catalogue at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on
MONDAY, April 30,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 127 West 22d-st.,
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood 7-octave piano, carved rosewood parlor suite, in green velvet, rosewood reception chairs, in brocatel; rosewood marble-top tables, French plate, oval and pier mirrors, rosewood etageres, with mirror back, lace and brocatel window curtains and cornices, brocatel lambrikens, tripods, tables, bronze, and Parian ornaments, fine engravings, carved black walnut marble-top buffet, black walnut extension dining tables, black walnut chairs, in green reps; black walnut lounge, marble clock, china, crockery silver-plated ware; carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes, rosewood and black walnut cane-seat chairs, china toilet sets; hair, husk and straw mattresses, pillows and bolsters, sheets, pillow-cases and towels, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 336 2d-av.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, black walnut suite in crimson reps, black walnut centre-table, covered with crimson reps; black walnut arm-chair, covered with do.; black walnut quartette table, black walnut book-stand, oil paintings, crapeau chairs and lounge in crimson reps, gas chandeliers and window curtains, cornices, &c.

BED-ROOMS—Black walnut wardrobes, with glass door; black walnut bedsteads, black walnut bureaus, with glasses; marble-top centre tables, cottage suites, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Black walnut extension table, black walnut sideboard, black walnut carved table, covered with green cloth, black walnut cane-seat chairs, china, crockery, glassware, &c.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on
MONDAY, April 30,
at 10½ o'clock, at No. 292 West 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany suites in hair cloth, mahogany suites in reps, black walnut and mahogany centre tables, mahogany whatnots, window curtains, mahogany etageres, candelabras, oak extension dining tables, oak cane-seat chairs, china, crockery, glassware, &c.; plated ware, looking-glasses, painted enameled cottage suites, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; toilet set, hair mattresses, straw mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, comforters, spreads, &c.

Also an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL FURNITURE, RICH CARPETS, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD, BLACK WALNUT AND MAHOGANY, OIL-PAINTINGS, PARIANS, PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM AND BASEMENT FURNITURE, &C.—On MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 27 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., the entire furniture of the private residence, and will embrace rich carpets of all kinds, mirrors, curtains and cornices, oil-paintings, marble-top centre, card and extension tables, parlor furniture, bedroom and basement do., beds and mattresses, Parian and China goods, kitchen furniture, &c. Catalogues will be ready early Monday morning.

UNITED STATES EXCISE SALE.—PUBlic notice is hereby given that the following articles, to wit: 5,400 Cabanos cigars, 50 cases leaf tobacco, 2 hogsheads of Kentucky tobacco, 10 boxes plug tobacco, 5 bundles blue paper, lot of snuff, chewing shorts, and smoking tobacco, has been distrained upon for non-payments of taxes, and the same will be sold at public auction, at the store No. 34 Vandewater-st., New-York City, on the 8th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. of that day.
SHERIDAN SHOOK,
Collector 32d District, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A chattel mortgage I will expose to sale on WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at No. 59 New-Bowery, the stock, fixtures, machines, &c., of a photograph album manufactory, consisting of 1 large embossing press, 1 second size embossing press, 1 punching machine, 1 pair of shears, 1 standing screw press, 1 cutting machine, 1 small press, 1 desk, 1 chest, with dies and stamps for the embossing of photographic albums and portfolios; glue pots, small tools, shelving tables, gas fixtures, lot of photograph albums, &c.
DAVID C. MEALIO,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

LATOUR & TOWER, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL ON MONDAY, APRIL 30, at 10½ A. M., at No. 345 Broome-st., near Bowery, a large quantity of household furniture, carpets, bedding, crockery, glassware, sewing machines, show-cases, looking-glasses, &c. Also, the balance of a stock of dress trimmings, ornaments, buttons, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
At No. 228 West 4th-st., near Macdougal-st., elegant mirrors, curtains, carpets, etagere; five elegant bedroom suites, parlor suites in reps, &c., &c.
J. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, &c.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Will be sold at auction, under the direction of Capt. D. G. Thomas, military storekeeper at clothing depot, Armory-square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:

17,000 Spades, new;
5,500 short-handled and 1,500 long-handled Shovels, new, and
20 Sibley Tents, worn.

These spades and shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly; spades and shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen. Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WARrant of attachment issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and also by virtue of an order of sale granted by Hon. T. W. Clerk, Justice of said Court, I will expose to sale at public vendue on TUESDAY, the 1st day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 27 East Broadway, a general assortment of silk cloaks and mantillas; and immediately after, at No. 412 Broadway, all the right, title and interest of Emanuel Levy, Isaac Levy and Adolph Levy, which they or either of them had on the 7th day of April, 1866, or at any time afterward, of, in and to the lease of the premises situated on the fourth floor at the above-named place; also, a quantity of cloak-frames, raw silk, sewing-machine, &c., &c.—Dated New-York, April 27, 1866.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
DANIEL GILLESPIE, Deputy Sheriff.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Office No. 91 Liberty-st.

VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

GEORGE COOK will sell, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the handsome brown-stone residence No. 44 West 21st-st., near 5th-av., the entire superior furniture, including parlors, chambers, dining-room, and kitchen, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, China and glassware. Particulars hereafter.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment, is invited to this sale.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General, (Division of River and Rail Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States, in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water-stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling-stock, cars, machinery and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New-Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New-York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY SEIZED FOR UNITED STATES TAX.—Notice is hereby given, that under the direction of Hon. MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector, I have seized the following property, namely:

1 large square fermenting tub, 1 round fermenting tub, 16 hhds. molasses, 60 empty casks, 6 square fermenting vats, 12 oval fermenting vats, 3 steam-engine boilers, 1 steam-engine, 2 force pumps, 1 grindstone, 4 receiving tubs, 1 cooler, 2 iron receivers, 1 still, (complete,) 38 bbls. whisky in casks, 600 gallons whisky in tubs, 19 empty barrels, 1 square fermenting tub, 4 hhds. molasses, 1 cistern, 1 large mashtub and rakes, 1 receiving tub, 3 runs stone for grinding meal, 7 small tubs, 2 large tubs, 3 yeast tubs, 1 mashtub and rakes, 100 bushels barley, 20 bushels corn, 1 cooler, 1 hoister, 1 elevator, 4 large tubs, 400 bushels meal, 3 tons coal; variety of lead, iron and copper pipes, brass cocks, valves, shafting, pulleys and belts through the building;

Which I will expose for sale by auction at No. 122 West 17th-st., THURSDAY, the 19th April inst., at 12 o'clock M., unless before that time payment be made by or for KAHNWEILER & GOODKIND of $154,073 94, with the costs of these proceedings.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy-Collector Sixth District.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, May 3, at the same hour and place.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON,
Deputy-Collector.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., household furniture, comprising rosewood and black walnut parlor suites, in brocatel and reps; black walnut and mahogany book-cases, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; extension tables, dining chairs, tete-a-tetes, curled hair and moss mattresses, feather beds, paillasses, oak and black walnut buffets, centre tables, sofas, lounges, mirrors, together with kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at private residence No. 49 West 26th-st., genteel household furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, parlor and bedroom suites, dining chairs, sofas, mattresses, kitchen furniture, crockery, glassware, &c. Also, elegant rosewood piano.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CARPETS, CURTAINS, PARLOR SUITES, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 1 o'clock, at private residence No. 153 West 20th-st., all the furniture contained in said house, including carved rosewood parlor suites, velvet and Brussels carpets, curtains, cornices, pier and mantel mirrors, centre and side tables, etagere, French bedsteads, superior curled hair mattresses, chamber furniture, crockery, dining-room furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CURTAINS, ROSEWOOD AND BROCATEL PARLOR SUITES, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 10 o'clock, at private residence, No. 163 West 47th-st., near 7th-av., all the furniture contained in said house, including carved rosewood parlor suites, velvet and Brussels carpets, curtains, cornices, pier and mantel mirrors, centre and side tables, etagere, French bedsteads, superior curled hair mattresses, chamber furniture, crockery, dining-room furniture, kitchen utensils, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, on
MONDAY, APRIL 30, AT 10 O'CLOCK,
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A
SUITE OF OFFICES AT
NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
CORNER HANOVER-ST.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, MONDAY, April 30, at 2 o'clock, at the private residence, No. 236 East 82d-st., genteel household furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, parlor and bed-room suites, dining chairs, sofas, mattresses, kitchen furniture, crockery and glassware, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at No. 127 Bowery, the entire contents of three floors, comprising the furniture and fixtures of several lodge rooms—carpets, chairs, sofas, desks, tables, &c., &c. Sale peremptory.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
NEILSON & NICHOLS WILL SELL ON MONDAY, April 30, at 10½ A. M., at the private residence No. 77 East 27th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of rich medallion, tapestry and velvet carpets, superb carved rosewood parlor suites, rosewood marble-top tables, very rich silk and lace window curtains, gilt and bronze chandeliers, elegant large pier and mantel mirrors, divans, ottomans, very fine marble statuary, rich and beautifully carved vases, elegant bronzes, fine oil paintings, rich china and cut glassware, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Rich carved rosewood French bedsteads, fine curled hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, bronze gas brackets, rosewood armoir a glace, very elaborately carved rosewood etagere, fine steel engravings, carved rosewood bureaus, carved rosewood marble-top wash-stands, window shades, cornices and chandeliers, lounges, mirrors, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Rich extension table and buffet and chairs to match, pier and mantel mirrors, fine engravings, rich dining set, together with all the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Buyers are particularly requested to take their purchases on day of sale.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE SALES.—MONDAY, APRIL 30, at 10½ A. M., on west side of Franklin-av., second house south from DeKalb-av., Brooklyn, elegant walnut and mahogany furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, tables, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,
At 1½ o'clock, at No. 274 Clermont-av., between Lafayette and Greene avs., handsome household furniture, superior 7¼ octave piano-forte, &c., consisting of black walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels and three-ply carpets, china, glassware, beds, mattresses, &c. Also, one splendid rosewood piano-forte, nearly new. Catalogues at office of auctioneer.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, MAY 1, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, A. M., in Green-av., third house from Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, walnut parlor suite, etagere, mahogany and oiled walnut marble-top chamber sets, hair mattresses, Brussels carpets, walnut extension table, chairs, china, &c.

SAME DAY,
At 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 35 Wyckoff-st., between Court and Smith, rosewood parlor suite; mahogany, oak and walnut chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, &c.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 30, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
50 boxes fresh Sicily oranges.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE SALES IN NEW-YORK,
MONDAY, APRIL 30.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 228 West 4th-st., between Thompson and Macdougal sts.

HANDSOME FURNITURE—Walnut parlor suites, in reps; marble-top etageres, large pier mirrors, brocatel window curtains, centre tables, rosewood and oiled walnut marble-top chamber sets, hair and spring mattresses, extension tables, chairs, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths refrigerator, &c.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

At 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 60 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York.

Rosewood parlor suite, mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, walnut buffet and extension table, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, silver tea and coffee set, Sheffield plated do., rich china and cut glass, &c., &c. Sale will commence with the chamber furniture punctually at 9 A. M., as the goods must be removed by noon to make room for the new tenant.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 52 Montague-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

Two large handsome pier mirrors, splendid grand piano, very handsome Wilton, velvet, medallion and Brussels carpets; iron safe, Lillie's patent; walnut parlor suite, crimson reps; walnut marble top buffet, extension table, chamber furniture, gas chandeliers and brackets, &c.; also, a very fine oil painting, "Moses and Aaron in the Wilderness."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

At 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the late residence of Harvey Hoag, Esq., deceased, on Cypress-av., near the railroad, New-Lots.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, rich reps and lace window curtains, window shades, mantel mirrors, clocks, china, cut glass, castor, cutlery, refrigerator and kitchen furniture. Also, two carriages, sleigh, cart, set of new double harness, robes, garden tools, garden engine, two hogs and a splendid black family horse six years old.

Terms cash, in bankable money only, before delivery. Purchasers will come prepared to make a satisfactory deposit, which will be required in every instance. Bills must be settled and the goods removed immediately after the sale. Sale positive, without reserve and without regard to the weather.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on
MONDAY, April 30,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 East 4th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany sofa, chairs, rockers and arm-chairs, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany bedsteads, easy-chairs, &c.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 235 West 52d-st., near Broadway, household furniture, consisting of velvet and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocatelle, marble-top centre tables, oval mirror, curtains, extension dining tables, dinner and tea sets, glassware, cutlery, mahogany and enameled chamber furniture, gas chandeliers and brackets, oilcloths, &c., together with a large lot of kitchen furniture.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
EIGHTH WARD LIVERY STABLE.—Will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 275 Spring-st., near Hudson-st., the entire stock—25 Road and Working Horses, 4 Ladies' and Gents' Saddle Horses, Carriages, Barouches, Phaetons, Light Wagons, Sleighs, 12 sets single harness, 6 double do., ladies' and gents' Saddles, Robes, Blankets, Sheets, Whips, Bells, office and stable Furniture. This sale is worthy of attention of those in want of good road and work Horses. Carriages, Wagons, Harness, &c., in fine order.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
Store No. 427 Hudson-st.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 137 Greene-st., all the furniture in said house, consisting of carpets, mirrors, bureaus, five suites of furniture, large quantity of bedding, sofas, chairs, tables, one seven-octave piano, lace curtains, together with everything contained in the three-story house. Dealers and housekeepers invited. House to let. Sale commences with the kitchen furniture.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ASHLAND HOUSE, 4TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—A private family hotel, with all the convenience and improvements of a superior establishment at moderate cost. Accommodations for families who contemplate boarding and desire a home, may be obtained during the coming month. Single gentlemen, who desire permanent board, accommodated at $12 to $14 per week.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y. —Delightfully situated for healthful Summer board, on the highest grounds in Brooklyn, E. D.; within 25 minutes of Broadway, New-York City; offers superior accommodations at moderate rates.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN WANTED FOR a family of three adults; location must be pleasant, and easy of access to Fulton Ferry; Heights preferred. Address M. B. S., Box No. 2,287 Post-office, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING A PLEASant front room to spare, would let it to one or two single gentlemen; best of reference required. Apply at No. 201½ East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

82 EAST 23D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. Hotel, handsomely furnished rooms, with first-class board; also a few gentlemen may be accommodated with day board; dinner at 6.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO let, to gentlemen only, with or without breakfast; also a large room on the upper floor. Apply at No. 1,151 Broadway.

BOARD, WITH FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can be obtained by applying at 59 Vandam-st.

UP-TOWN BOARD.—A FRONT AND BACK room, second floor, to let, with board; house first-class. Inquire at No. 153 East 51st-st.

ROOMS TO RENT.—A VERY HANDSOME suite of rooms on second floor, with or without board, may be had at No. 28 University-place, corner 10th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD can be had at No. 66 East 17th-st. Private table if desired.

WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—A LARGE furnished second-story front room, with closet, at 135 McDougal-st., nearly opposite Washington-square.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A SUITE OF FOUR large handsome rooms to let, with first-class board, at No. 23 5th-av.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD—AT NO. 141 MONtague-st., Brooklyn, on the heights; superior location.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS opened a commodious hotel for the accommodation of City boarders, at East Worcester, Otsego Co., N. Y., on line of Susquehanna Railroad, two hours' ride west from Albany; charges reasonable. Address GEORGE RICH, proprietor, or call for reference at No. 34 1st-st., or No. 261 3d-av.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, IN A healthy country village, in Fulton County, situated on the banks of a river, a few miles from the Central Railroad; good fishing, hunting, driving, &c.; horses and carriages on the premises; house large, and table unsurpassed; a splendid opportunity for families to spend the summer sensibly; terms $10 per week. Reference, G. E. SLOCUM, No. 418 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD AT GOSHEN, CONN.—First-class accommodations can be had in a private family for six or eight persons; location high and healthy. Price $8 per week. Inquire at No. 39 Pearl-st., New-York; or address Box No. 4 Post-office, West Goshen, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives may be had in a finely-situated house near the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, 13 miles from the City. Apply to A. W. KENNEDY, Assessor's office, No. 896 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD IN CORNWALL.—First-class board can be obtained in a private family at Cornwall; the house is situated on the river, and within a short distance of Idlewild. Address L., Box No. 4,247 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED FOR TWO ladies, permanent board in the country, within fifty miles of the city. A private family preferred. Address D. W. R., Box 2,287 Post-office.

AN ELEGANT HOME FOR YOUNG MEN.—The advertiser has a splendid private residence, beautifully located on the water, less than an hour from Wall-st., accessible by boats and cars, and will accommodate a few single gentlemen with board. must be of good reputation, and respect the Sabbath. Beautiful rooms and a good home in a Christian family at about $12 50 per week. Address W. B., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—LOCATION unsurpassed. Two gentlemen and wives can secure pleasant unfurnished rooms and good board on reasonable terms by immediate application; thirty minutes' ride by Harlem Railroad, and two minutes' walk from station. Address, for full particulars, SUBURBAN, Morrisania, N. Y.

BOARD AT BERGEN POINT IN A first-class house. Boating, bathing and fishing. Parties applying soon may have a choice of rooms. Further particulars at No. 286 6th-av., City, and at No. 170 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FROM MAY 1ST—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASant rooms in the beautiful village of Stamford; house newly furnished; five minutes' walk from railroad station, and eight from boat-landing. ROBERT J. STEVENSON, Henry-st., Stamford, Conn.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE WILL again open for Summer board during vacation of two months from July 16. Rooms refitted; reference to guests of last season. PROF. S. T. FROST.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE GEORGE.

MOHICAN HOUSE.—S. M. PRATT has leased this hotel for a term of five years. It will be open the 1st of June, refitted and newly furnished throughout. A large addition has been made to the buildings, securing ample accommodations to all who may visit this popular Summer resort the approaching season. Those wishing rooms for the season will apply immediately. Address
S. M. PRATT, Proprietor, Bolton, N. Y.

SUMMER.
STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH.
This new and elegant Hotel will be opened for the season on or about the 15th of June next. This hotel is particularly arranged for the comfort of families. Rooms can be secured for the season by application at the Astor House, New-York, to J. P. M. & C. A. STETSON. On the 30th of April the stockholders meet at the Astor House to view the plans and locate their rooms. A few shares of stock remain undisposed of. Parties wishing to subscribe can do so by application to J. D. CORLIES, Treasurer, No. 153 Broadway.

WELDEN HOUSE, ST. ALBANS, VT.—This new, spacious and elegantly furnished hotel, situated in the most picturesque position of the State, with good hunting, fishing, and pleasant drives to mineral and medicinal springs, is now open for the season. Commodious apartments or suites of rooms can be engaged by adressing COOL & McDONALD.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, ON THE SEASHORE, opposite Keyport, N. J., 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat, having been enlarged, repainted and refurnished, is now open; terms moderate. Address or apply a No. 178 Bleecker-st.

THE ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE—South Orange, N. J., is now open for first-class families and transient boarders, via Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st; one hour from New-York. Mrs. S. A. GERZABEK, Proprietress.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JAMES DRISCOLL, of Listowel, County Cary, Ireland; has been in this country about two years. Address his brother, MICHAEL DRISCOLL, care H. B. Little, No. 114 Warren-st., New-York, or Montclair, N. J.

EDGAR J. LEETE, LATE OF NO. 229 Broadway, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at No. 233 Broadway.
SINSHEIMER & KAUFMAN.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY ON MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ALL HALLOW EVE; OR, SNAP-APPLE NIGHT, YANKEE COURTSHIP, and THE IRISH TIGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN. Characters by J. C. Cowper, George Becks, J. Burnett, E. B. Holmes, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, Danvers, Barry, Miss Bateman, and Miss Mary Wells.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY and THE EATON BOY. Characters by the company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, PHORTY THIEVES; OR, YE ROBBERS ON BASKET HORSES, EDUCATED DOGS AND MONKEYS.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE SAXON'S OATH, THE FOUR LOVERS and THE GOLDEN FARMER.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AUSTRALIAN BIRD SHOW, THIS AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7¾ o'clock: CLAUDE MARCEL; Or, THE IDIOT OF TARBES. INFANT DRUMMER, DWARFS, GIANTESS, 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock—The Ethiopian Fun Makers in their eccentricities; TAMING THE ELEPHANT, LES MISERABLES—OLD TIME'S ROCKS, and SHYLOCK; Or, THE JEW OF CHATHAM-STREET.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION HORSEMAN, with his juvenile protege, CLARENCE; Mlle. DE BERG, the dashing Parisian Equestrienne.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, 3 GUARDSMEN. Cast including every member of the company, and I LOVED HIM AT FIRST SIGHT.

S. P. AVERY'S ROOMS,
No. 64 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PAINTING—VISION OF THE BLOODY HAND.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT OF MISS ELLA MELVILLE.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
THIS EVENING, GRAND CONCERT for the benefit of the Charleston Orphans.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, MOCKING BIRD SONG, THE GREAT BOND ROBBERY, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Times the Organ of the Business Public.

Annexed is the aggregate amount of advertising upon which taxes were paid to the Revenue Department for the thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864, and for the year ending Dec. 31, 1865, by The Times and the *Herald* respectively. The statement is based on the aggregate amount of taxes paid on the advertisements of the two papers respectively, as published daily in the columns of the *Herald*:

Paper.	1864.	1865.	Total.
	No. of Lines.	No. of Lines.	No. of Lines.
Times	1,645,413	1,896,080	3,541,493
Herald	1,443,837	1,655,480	3,099,317
Times excess.	201,576	240,600	442,176
Times excess in columns.	775	922	1,700

This shows THE TIMES to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation among business people, its larger sheet and clearer print, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their wants to the public.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Weekly Times, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton on the 17th of April, arrived at this port yesterday morning, with two days later news from Europe. The German question still engaged public attention, and the state of affairs was acknowledged to be very critical. Bavaria and Saxony had taken ground, in official dispatches, against the assumptions of Prussia, and had protested against a disturbance of the peace of the Confederation by that Power. An attempt was made on the 16th inst. to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, as he was entering his carriage. The assassin providentially missed his aim. Preparations were in progress to begin stowing the new Atlantic Cable on board the *Great Eastern*. The iron-clad *Northumberland* remained fast; all attempts to launch her having proved unsuccessful. The financial panic in England continued unabated.

GENERAL NEWS.

During Gen. Grant's recent visit at Richmond, the people flocked to see him, and during his stay he was called upon by such persons as Robert Ould, ex-Rebel Commissioner for exchange of prisoners; Gen. Joseph Anderson, of the Tredegar Iron Works; Mayor Mayo, Gens. Wickham and Henningsen, Judges Lyons and Meredith, Hill Carter, Walter Harrison, and many others. The ladies also called upon Mrs. Grant freely. The railroad company placed a special car at his disposal, the Spottswood Hotel assigned him a large suite of rooms, the Ballard House offered to do the same, and every one vied to contribute to his comfort and pleasure.

A terrible tragedy was committed at Bellvernon, Penn., in the murder of a man named Housman. The wife of the murdered man and a supposed paramour were arrested. Thairwell confessed while on his way to prison. He says that at several times he and she (Housman's wife), tried to poison him, but failed. On the night of the murder he took Housman's gun, placed the muzzle of it to his head, and shot him when asleep. She put the rope around his neck herself, attached an anchor to it, and assisted to drag the body to the river.

The late conflagration at Detroit, destroying a steamer and the passenger and freight depots of the Detroit and Milwaukie Railroad, was caused by the explosion of a barrel of naptha on board the steamer, which was lying at the depot unloading. The total loss is estimated at $300,000. A lamentable loss of life occurred on the boat. The *Tribune* gives the names of twenty-eight deck hands, firemen and porters, supposed to be burned or drowned.

An attempt was made a day or two since to set the Auburn State Prison on fire. The incendiaries lighted fires in four places, but they were discovered in time to prevent much mischief. The rogues were of course convicts, who doubtless thought to escape in the midst of the excitement incident to a fire.

Gen. Canby was brought before the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans, on Saturday, for contempt in preventing the execution of a writ of sequestration. The case was fully argued, but the decision reserved.

The President's message was read in China forty-three days after it was read in Washington. It was telegraphed from Washington to San Francisco, and carried thence to China by a sailing vessel, that made the remarkable quick passage of forty days.

Rev. J. H. Vincent, Agent of the Methodist Sunday-school Union, was a guest of Gen. Grant while on a recent visit to Washington, on which occasion he administered baptism to the little son of the General.

The library of the late distinguished Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Berlin, Prussia, Dr. C. W. Niedder, has been purchased for the Semenary at Andover.

The small-pox is so prevalent in Trempealeau County, Wisconsin, that Judge Flint has postponed the term of the Court from the fourth Monday in April to the second Monday in June.

The St. Lawrence River, between Quebec and Montreal, is clear of ice, and the navigation is open from port to port. The opening of navigation is a week later than last year, the steamer *Europa* having arrived at Quebec on her first trip at 4 P. M. on Friday, April 21.

In accordance with the will of the late Sylvanus Packard, Tufts College, Massachusetts, is about to receive the amount of the bequest, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Rev. O. H. Dutton, of Trinity Church, preached in St. Ann's Church, West Eighteenth-street, in behalf of the new Free Episcopal Church, on Third-avenue, near Seventy-seventh-street, last evening.

LOCAL NEWS.

In the Police Courts on Saturday the following commitments were made: John Meyer, on a charge of having stolen $1,082 from Edwin Harford; John Shaw and John C. Allen, on a charge of picking pockets; John Duffy, on a charge of having stolen a horse and saddle from his employer; Joseph Levillier, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences; Daniel B. Cronan, on a charge of stealing a pocket-book from the ticket agent of the Harlem Railroad Company; Jas. W. McDermott, on a charge of burglary; Wm. Paterson, Geo. Keyes, and Geo. Romero were committed for examination on a charge of having stolen a steam engine from John Ross in Hoboken, the machine having been found in their possession. Yesterday morning Dittery Hansen was committed for trial on a charge of stabbing a woman of abandoned character; Luke Lahey, on a charge of having brutally beaten Hugh Harden, and afterward robbing him of $2 75; Daniel J. Hogan, on a charge of having stolen a gold check from Thos. Irwin's Sons; James Loftus, on a charge of having stabbed Denton E. McGowan during a quarrel; Jas. Kelly, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from Henry McCollow, the timepiece being found in his possession.

The latest intelligence from the hospital ship at the lower quarantine anchorage is to Saturday evening. On Friday there were five deaths, thirteen new cases of cholera, and ninety-six patients on board the *Falcon*. On Saturday there was neither death nor a new case of cholera. Dr. Swinburne says that the disease, as at present existing on the cholera ship, is very mild, but that the children who are sick must die. He thinks that the severity of the disease is evidently lessening. Dr. Bissell has entirely recovered. The sick are abundantly supplied with proper nourishment, medical attendance, nurses and spiritual advisers. There is no cholera on either the *Virginia* or the *England*.

James Bennett, of No. 31 Ludlow-street, attempted suicide on Saturday evening by swallowing laudanum. Medical aid was called in, and the usual antidotes successfully administered. No reason was given for the attempt.

Armenia Elizabeth Congo, aged 7 years, was run over on Saturday evening in Thompson-street by a Broadway car, having one of her legs broken. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and the car-driver was held to await the result of the injuries.

Officer Ross, of the Second Precinct, while exploring premises No. 26 Spruce-street yesterday morning, fell through a hatchway which had been carelessly left open, sustaining severe injuries. He was properly cared for at the Station-house.

In the case of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, Justice Miller, of Albany, has appointed Mr. Cyrus Curtiss, of this City, Receiver, and has entered an order vacating all interfering orders.

A colored woman named Sarah Emerson struck James H. Sanders, also colored, across the face with an ax, yesterday, inflicting a terrible wound. She was arrested by the Sixth Ward Police, and the wounded man removed to the New-York Hospital.

Lewis Gardner, a member of the Metropolitan Police, was run over by a Third-avenue car, yesterday afternoon, and was so severely injured that his leg had to be amputated at the New-York Hospital.

Emil Willing, grocer, at No. 304 West Twenty-first-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson, his premises having been discovered on fire in two places.

It was announced from the Treasury on Saturday evening, that no further Deposits on Interest will be received from the public. Gold Deposits, free of Interest, will continue, as heretofore, to be received. The Money market is confirmed in its ease by this announcement, and there was a steady tone to the Stock Exchange at the close on Saturday, after a partial reaction in Government Stocks from the buoyancy of Thursday and Friday.

The demand for Produce and Merchandise was moderate on Saturday. Prices were unsettled. The freight market was quiet, with 652 vessels of all classes in port.

The Progress of Reconstruction—What the "Secret Directory" Proposes.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction, so called, has finally ventured to promulgate a plan for the settlement of sectional difficulties and the restoration of harmony to the Union. It is in the shape of a constitutional amendment, with a couple of bills which Congress is to be asked to enact; and in another column we republish the whole from our issue of yesterday.

The scheme would seem sweeping enough to satisfy the most exacting Radical. It could hardly be much more sweeping, indeed, unless it provided for wholesale confiscation and the extermination or banishment of the Southern people. It requires the States to affirm the equality of whites and blacks in the eye of the law, in all that pertains to life, liberty, and property. It apportions representatives on the basis of the electoral population; including, however, those who may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion. It disfranchises, until 1870, all who "voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection," so far as voting for members of Congress and for the Federal President and Vice-President is concerned. It forbids the payment of the rebel debt, or of compensation on account of emancipated slaves. The supplementary bills are of the same character. One is intended to enact that the States lately in rebellion shall, after ratifying this amendment, be restored to what the Committee call "their full political rights," subject, however, to the taking of "the required oaths of office" by Senators and Representatives, including, we suppose, the test oath, unadulterated and unqualified. The other affirms the perpetual ineligibility to office under the Federal Government of all who were prominently connected with the rebellion in any of some half-dozen enumerated ways.

As a plan of pacification and reconstruction, the whole thing is worse than a burlesque. It might be styled a farce, were the country not in the midst of a very serious drama. Its proper designation would be "A plan to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of the South from Congress, by imposing conditions to which the Southern people never will submit." This being the obvious scope and tendency of the proposition, we are bound to assume that it clearly reflects the settled purpose of the Committee. So that the Joint Committee appointed nearly five months ago to take exclusive charge of the question of reconstruction, now offer as the result of all their labors what would in fact render reconstruction forever impossible.

There is an anomalous feature in the affair as it stands which of itself reveals the monstrous nature of the pretensions set up by the Committee. All the provisions of the proposed amendment imply the adoption of the extreme view in regard to the relation of the South to the Union. We must begin by assuming that what were States before the war are mere Territories now; or this attempt to dictate terms as the condition of recognition becomes undisguised usurpation. We must assume, in fact, that the South is at this moment neither more nor less than an aggregate of Territories, waiting for admission as States, and from whose people Congress may therefore require compliance with certain proposals. And yet the amendment, on its face, declares the existence, as States, of all the States recently in rebellion, and presupposes the exercise by their several Legislatures of the highest constitutional attribute of State sovereignty. They have no right to representation in Congress, forsooth. They may not say yea or nay on the most trivial questions that come before Congress. They are not permitted to enjoy a particle of influence in matters affecting the finance, the trade, the industry, the foreign relations of the country, or any of its concerns, great or small. These privileges they are denied on the pretence that they are not within the Union, and therefore have no right to recognition as parts of the Union. Nevertheless, under the contemplated amendment, they are treated as sovereign States, whose ratification of the amendment is essential to its constitutional validity. They are to vote for or against a change in the Constitution of the Union, of which, on the Radical hypothesis, they are not at present members! Could absurdity go further? Could the folly of this fanaticism be made more manifest?

From the dilemma into which the Committee have thus plunged there is no logical escape. If the Southern States are in a condition by their Legislatures to ratify or reject a Constitutional Amendment, they must of necessity be qualified to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, subject only to the judgment of either House as to the eligibility of the persons sent. A State which may assist in the sovereign task of moulding the Constitution under which Congress acts, may surely demand a voice in what the Constitution creates. The greater right covers the lesser right, in this as in other cases. On the other hand, if the Southern States are not entitled to admission to Congress—if the point be established, as the Radical doctors say it is, that these are States no longer, but Territories only, subject to the will of the conqueror—then it follows that they are not entitled to any lot or part in the business of amending the Constitution. Upon which horn shall the "Central Directory" be impaled? Shall we take it that this prodigious amendment—this mighty mouse brought forth by a mountain after five months' parturition—does not mean what it says when it speaks of the States lately in rebellion as States still, with their sovereign functions unimpaired though for the time interrupted? Or shall we conclude that the doctrine of State suicide is abandoned, the doctrine of subjugation given up, and the criminal blunder of which the Radicals have been guilty in excluding the South from Congress, at length confessed? Let there be explicit answers upon these heads of the subject. As it at present appears, the position of the Committee is utterly untenable.

Aside from these points, the worthlessness of the Committee's proposition is obvious. It cannot by any possibility effect anything. We may confidently take it for granted that the people of the South will never, under any circumstances, acquiesce in their own disfranchisement, for four years, in reference to all that relates to the Federal Government. There is room for difference of opinion on the general merits of the reconstruction problem; on this point there can be none. The South has taken its stand on the ground of a common citizenship, and it will never accept as the price of Congressional representation that which would be equivalent to an acknowledgment of four years' serfdom, or inferiority, as the penalty of rebellion. Nor should it be asked to accede to terms of this nature. Punish the rebel leaders, if necessary, by banishment or otherwise. But to propose to punish a whole people to suit the partisan convenience of those who dictate the penalty, is an outrage upon justice and common humanity. With all their errors and faults, the Southern people have shown that they are not cowards. They will not belie their nature by writing themselves down slaves, at the bidding of a Committee appointed to consider the question of reconstruction.

If we would do aught to hasten the result which all moderate men admit to be exceedingly desirable, it is necessary without more ado to discard the idea of constitutional changes as the condition-precedent of the readmission of the South to Congress. *That* is the primary step toward reconstruction, practically considered, and we should be prepared to take it on the ground of existing rights, subject only to the lawful test of individual fitness. To talk of wholesale and almost indiscriminate punishment as a preliminary measure—to call for concessions implying the relation of supplicants petitioning for favors, instead of citizens insisting upon their rights—to demand a confession of inferiority with one breath, while with another admitting the existence of constitutional equality—is to aggravate feelings already much too bitter, and to multiply difficulties which the Joint Committee have thus far vainly endeavored to overcome.

The Head Centre on the War-Path.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* gives what purports to be a conversation with the Fenian Head Centre Stephens. "I am going to America," (Mr. Stephens is reported to have said,) "for an army of 200,000 men, who are expecting me, and I will return with them to deliver Ireland, my country, from the British yoke." This idea is certainly very much grander than the ineffably ridiculous proceedings that have been carried on in the name of Stephens up on the coast of Maine. And to begin with, we may say there is no doubt of one fact, and that is, that there are full two hundred thousand belligerent Irishmen the United States at this time who would be in more than willing to go to Ireland to fight for her independence. So far, Mr. Stephens has plain sailing. The first question would be how to get such a formidable force armed and equipped and drilled for such a service, without an infraction of the neutrality laws of the United States, and without coming in collision with our own authorities. All this, however, being accomplished, the next question will be to get them across the Atlantic Ocean to Ireland. Were all our ocean-going mercantile steam-marine engaged in the task from now till the dog-days, it would be found altogether inadequate for the work, and were all the sailing ships that could be obtained chartered in addition, they would be less than half sufficient; for a fighting force of 200,000 men, infantry cavalry and artillery, must needs take with them a stupendous quantity of war munitions, not to speak of supplies. Suppose, however, the ships to be obtained, and the entire force and munitions aboard, convoyed by men-of-war. The next thing would be for these vessels to dodge the British man-of-war which would be on the lookout for them on the seas and on the Irish coast, and which would cover the entrance to every harbor in Ireland. Having got over all these difficulties, and landed on the soil of Ireland, the greatest difficulties would still be unapproached, and the chief troubles would yet have to be overcome. Before beginning any of these things, however, the first thing for Head-Centre Stephens to do in this country will be to raise a thousand million of dollars to pay the opening expenses.

The Old Question of Mexico.

The Mexican question has by no means lost its interest because it is definitely settled that the French troops are to leave that country. The difficulties there are much older than the French intervention, and we do not see that the cessation of the latter will bring them to a close. They are of a kind, too, which other nations cannot always overlook, and which frequently deeply involve their rights. In a country whose chronic condition is anarchy, not only is the administration of justice to its own people impossible, but, in those relations with other peoples, which in this age of the world cannot be ignored by any nation, there are sure to be continual grounds for complaint or collision. Ever since Mexico had an independent existence, foreign nations have been in controversy with such Government as they could there find, about some intolerable grievance suffered at her hands; and the menaces continually directed against her would have resulted in war much more frequently than they have done, but that it seemed in this instance that even war could furnish no remedy for the wrong. In common with others, we have had our quarrels and our war with Mexico, which latter left her despoiled territorially as well as defeated militarily, but which did nothing to permanently rectify the established order, or rather disorder, of things. The present French occupation had its origin in a tripartite alliance of European Powers, in which this Government was invited to join, to attempt to secure indemnity for the accumulated wrongs suffered in the past. It has resulted only in failure for each of the allies, and most of all for the French, who were most determined in their purpose, and have been most persevering in their efforts. In fact, the prospect of internal peace and a permanent Government in Mexico has not been more hopeless than has been, and is, the prospect of securing such international relations as are common with all other civilized States.

We do not suppose the Empire of Maximilian will last much longer than the French occupation. The determined attitude which our Government has assumed against the replacing of the French troops by an Austrian force, makes it exceedingly unlikely that Maximilian will be able to raise an army in the dominions of his brother. Austria, as a Government, has no interest in Mexico, and will not get itself into trouble on account of the Quixotic scheme of Maximilian; and any force less than that of the French army now in Mexico, or of a less compact and effective character, would be of no avail in the maintenance of the Empire. There will be no necessity for the American Government intervening adversely to Maximilian, to secure his exit from Mexico at the close of next year. With the departure of the French troops, and the removal of the power which now holds the people in subjection, we shall unquestionably again see the Republicans spring into activity against the Imperialists; and we entertain no doubt that their success in this will be but the prelude for the various Mexican factions, with their respective leaders, springing at each other's throats.

It is apparently an insoluble question, this of Mexico, both in an internal and in an external point of view. To us it is of tenfold the interest that it is to any other people. We have the closest sympathy with the Republican institutions of Mexico. We have been very near to constituting ourselves her protector and defender during the trials of the past four years. We have come near to being involved in war on her account, in order that we might expel the foreign invader; and had we plunged into war for the prostrate and helpless Republic, we should not have been able to consider our duties ended with his expulsion. We should have been compelled to see that a genuine and authoritative Government was established instead of the Empire we had overthrown, as well as instead of the anarchy which preceded the Empire. In other words, we would have been virtually bound to the establishment of a Mexican *Republican protectorate*. Were this a matter in which Mexico alone was to be considered, we should have not a moment's hesitation at any time in pronouncing for its realization; but viewed in relation to the interests of our own country, present and prospective, we should feel the necessity of considering the subject more maturely, and proceeding with the greatest circumspection.

Carrying Firearms.—Nearly every day we are reminded by the report of some murderous affray that many men among us go armed, for we constantly hear of pistols being dropped on the floor at balls, or being exploded in very inconvenient ways. It appears, too, that Colt, and Remington, and all the rest of the pistol-makers, have enormous factories and orders in abundance. We have recently known that a boy of 12 has his pantaloons made with a pistol pocket behind, in which he carries a loaded pistol; and this at a boarding-school filled with boys, who, we suppose, do or wish to do the same thing. "Teaching the young idea how to shoot," we have heard quoted, but that boarding-schools had come to this, we had not, until this revelation, supposed. Do the teachers know of this thing, and do they connive at it? If they do not know it they ought to; and we would advise parents to look into it, and learn whether shooting is to be a part of the scholastic course which may be practised on their own boys; or else we advise them to see that their boys are properly armed with the most approved and deadly pistol, and that there may be an equal chance at least of their shooting as of being shot. It is only a few years ago that Miss Hosmer used to swagger with pistols in her belt, but it is not likely that the practice has become general with ladies. It may be so, but we may hope that it has not. Seriously, this pernicious practice is, we fear, on the increase Who can be safe, when boys at school are furnished or allowed to carry loaded arms about their persons? Who that sits down in a car or hotel to get to his home or to wait for a friend can be sure he will not be taken to that home, or meet that friend a dead body? It is not pleasant that this practice should prevail—should be permitted. We have laws against it. Can our efficient police not be induced to apprehend one of these fools? Can our Judges not be prevailed upon to condemn one of them at least to imprisonment for life for shooting his friend, because he must enjoy the pleasure of playing with his pistol? Is the man's having been drunk any consolation to us after we are shot? It is very clear that these horrible things could not happen if this practice was not permitted, and it is very clear that it can be and ought to be broken up. Any boy who carries a pistol should be at once ejected from any school or house or town—any man should be instantly punished to the full extent of the law—any woman, well—should be left severely alone by our sex at least.

Emigrant Ships and the Hardships Suffered by Passengers.

We have received the following letter from the New-York agent of the Inman steamship line:

New-York, April 28, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 26th inst., headed the "Horrors of Emigrant Ships," and feeling convinced that the writer was unacquainted with the subject in question, we beg leave to make a few corrections.

The article referred to reads: "The brutal and vulgar are congregated with the modest and refined. The berths are open and exposed; that women are obliged to retire with their clothes on to avoid exposure while dressing in the morning; that the sexes are exposed to the gaze of each other, and that the modest women remain 'between decks' to avoid the obscene insolence of coarse sailors; that they are stinted in their allowance of water, and the males and females mixed in promiscuously."

This statement being far from the truth, we trust that you will gladly make a correction through the columns of your valuable paper. Now, in the first place, as you will see by the inclosed plan, that the males are on one side of the ship and the females on another, and through either passage-way is a watchman on duty during the night. It is utterly impossible for any of the males to visit the rooms of the females. In no room are there more than fourteen persons, and in but few are there more than eight in a room. They have fresh-cooked provisions served out to them three times a day. They have water as freely as they could have it on shore, as the ship not only takes a large supply of fresh water, but has a condenser for condensing salt water into fresh. Never has there been a case on one of our ships where a lady went to bed with her clothes on, to avoid the observation of the "curious in the morning." The water-closets are in good condition, and are kept so during the voyage—there being closets for ladies and others for men—and males are not allowed near the female closets. And as to the brutal and vulgar being congregated with the refined, there is no more occasion for it than there would be in any of our first-class hotels. Persons in society, like water, find their own level. The ventilation of the rooms is unsurpassed in excellence, and *clean people* find no difficulty in keeping so. By setting affairs right before the public, you will confer a favor upon

Yours, truly, JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Mr. Dale does not write courteously; but the subject is of public interest, and we give his letter prominence. The article of which he complains was written from a perfect acquaintance with the actual facts. It contained no untruthful statements. And the picture therein drawn of the unspeakable miseries endured by steerage passengers in overcrowded emigrant ships, was in no degree exaggerated. The ships of the Inman line have doubtless established a good repute. But we do not believe that any vessel, belonging to that or any other ocean steamship line, can accommodate twelve hundred or even a thousand passengers without the risk of immeasurable hardships during the voyage, and the extreme peril of breeding and importing pestilental diseases. We have not charged this particular company with overcrowding, But we fear there is the most urgent need for new and thoroughly stringent laws, applicable to *all classes of emigrant ships*. The temptation to take excessive freights in human beings, at the great emigrant shipping ports, has been constant, and in too many cases irresistible, during recent years. This is shown in the marvelous growth of ocean steamship enterprises alone. It is shown in the reports which each mail brings of the numbers of emigrants that throng the docks at Liverpool, Queenstown, and other ports, clamorous for passages, and denied even the poor accommodation which the *packing* system permits. Primarily, the fault may be said to lie with the emigrants themselves. They ought to know better. They are guilty of ignorance, of stupidity, of folly, of inexperience. They should familiarize themselves with the perils of a sea voyage before starting from home. But in the absence of all this forethought, knowledge, experience, and so forth, it has generally been thought well by the governments of civilized communities to step in (more or less) between just such ignorance and the avarice which profits by it, so that evils which may be in some sense necessary may be, at least, mitigated by humane legislation.

No special defence, such as Mr. Dale puts forward, can reach the grave question of the inefficiency of existing statutes, to give the emigrant the protection which, on grounds of humanity, and with a view to public sanitary interests, he ought have. The subject has been before Congress; and there is nothing that ought to receive more thorough, practical and immediate attention. Two such arrivals as the *England* and *Virginia* in the heat of July or August would bring the pestilence in such form and force as would plant the scourge over half the Continent. There is, thus, much more than the comfort and safety of a few thousand emigrants to be seen to in demanding legislation which shall make overcrowding an indictable offence. We stand in imminent peril from this cause alone; and each succeeding week from now, till September increases that peril.

Senator Lent.—Senator Lent, after devoting himself with untiring zeal and inflexible integrity to the interests of his constituents and the welfare of the State, is rewarded by abuse in the *Tribune*. This is the penalty that all public men pay who decline to walk in the narrow political groove that journal marks out for them. Senator Lent opposed the creation of a partisan Board of Health, and was opposed, also, to a Board of Control, or "Vigilance Committee." This was quite sufficient to bring the *Tribune* down upon him.

But the *pretext* for assailing Mr. Lent was his refusal to place the Court-house in the hands of a *Democratic* commission. Last Fall, when it suited its purpose, the *Tribune* denounced Mayor Hoffman generally and specially. But now it assails Mr. Lent for not recognizing a Democratic Mayor, Comptroller, &c., as "Reformers."

The Union Party elected two Republican Senators last Fall. One of them (Mr. Murphy) in spite of the *Tribune's* opposition. They have proved themselves capable and honest, and have rendered good service, both to the City and the State. But while Senators Lent and Murphy sustained all right measures and opposed all wrong ones, they get no thanks from the *Tribune*, simply because they cannot indorse all the vagaries, political and social, of that journal.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. A Critical History of Operations in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, from the Commencement to the Close of the War—1861-5. By William Swinton. New-York: Charles B. Richardson. 1866.

Scarcely a twelvemonth has elapsed since the Army of the Potomac finished its long labors and passed into history; but already it has found a worthy historian. Labors so arduous, so costly in blood and treasure, so pertinacious, so incessant, so often baffled or spent in vain, and finally so gloriously triumphant, make up a record without parallel in history. The remarkable trait of the Army of the Potomac is the distinctive and characteristic fame it has achieved—a result due in part to the lack of towering genius in its commanders, and in part to its own matchless composition in rank and file. Where the glory of other historic hosts has been swallowed up in the personal renown of a single monarch or soldier, this Republican Army of ours bears a collective lustre whereof no individual glut of praise can rob it. The Ten Thousand, whose toilsome anabasis Xenophon has immortalized, are not destined to fame more particular or more enduring; since no single person, either in camp or capital, but the whole Army of the Republic was the hero of the War against Rebellion.

Accordingly, to declare that this army has found a worthy chronicler, is to touch at once the top of eulogy. At first sight, it seems an audacious enterprise to put forth already a critical military history of operations from whose fields the battle-smoke has hardly furled away. But in truth the peculiar fitness of Mr. Swinton for his present task obviates any such objection. An early and controlling aptitude for both the theory and the history of the profession of arms, had carried him at the outbreak of the war to a point which most students of military affairs have hardly yet reached. And, accordingly, when, as the representative of the New-York Times at Headquarters in Virginia, he minutely viewed operations from day to day through so many months,—it was observable that of all the many able war-correspondents of the Press, Mr. Swinton *alone* passed cotemporaneous criticism on events as they occurred, from a scientific and professional point of view. This advantage he increased daily, until now we find his book the product at once of great skill, overflowing material, and extraordinary opportunities. All that is of value for historic compilation from both Union and Confederate sources, seems, to judge from his fertile notes, to have been open to him. Everywhere crops out evidence of his personal and protracted conversations with many of the rival leaders, and the constant habit of hearing and sifting intelligent army opinion. Full of new and often startling disclosures, and of bold and aggressive opinion, this volume is sure to meet savage attack. For Mr. Swinton tilts with a free lance, and has pricked a score of full-blown reputations. But his array of authority is usually strong, and his analytic tests are the simple and irrefragable canons of honored scientific principles. Of the author's style nothing need be said to the readers of the Times, and little to any of our countrymen. It is at once lucid, intelligible, vigorous and scholarly. His narrative is picturesque and entertaining, and his book has more than the charm of romance. His criticisms are terse, pungent, deliberate, and usually convincing. The intense interest of the author in his work is everywhere visible, but so entirely devoted is he thereto, that the book is absolutely military in tone—not partisan, not political, not even patriotic. With stinging satire and censure on many pages, and abundance of *méchanceté* for individuals, it yet holds an equable balance over the Loyal and Confederate armies, and tries the exploits of either with strict justice. The singular candor and impartiality of the book will win it many friends. Frequent historic parallels, and citations of the opinions and practice of great masters in the art of war, drawn from a sweeping professional reading, increase its value, and a rich and well-weeded vocabulary furnishes always the fittest forms of expression. Choice, exact, and often marvelously eloquent phraseology, joined to the mightiness of the deeds narrated, the novelty of many facts now first brought to light, and the revolutionary opinions so freely touched, altogether make this book one of the most noteworthy of the season.

Mr. Swinton's method is, of course, the chronological one, following events in historic sequence. He is singularly happy in the comparative value he places upon actions—that most valuable quality in the historian, which is the perfect counterpart of skill in perspective in the art of painting. He ignores trifles in narrative, and seizes on key-points—a faculty analogous to comprehensive genius in the field. The three months' campaign receives comparatively little attention. Bull Run has more extended criticism. Mr. Swinton has a kindly word for Scott, who, however, "burdened with years and the infirmities of nature, was ill-fitted to grapple with the tremendous problem forced upon him." To Congressmen and Cabinet Councilors "Beauregard's blazon at Manassas was the picador's flag to the infuriate bull." McDowell is liberally praised—a soldier of fine professional attainments, and, at that time, "perhaps the man best qualified for the command." He "deserved success for the excellence of his generalship." His rival, Beauregard, "in positioning his forces had committed the error of treating the line of Bull Run as a real defensive line that could be passed only at the fords." Patterson's conduct was "feeble, and his marches and countermarches, made far from the enemy, were ridiculous." The silly "ambition" of Gen. Tyler, according to Mr. Swinton, marred the opening movement at Bull Run. He thought the "great man of the war would be the man that got to Manassas," and so he filed his brigade down to Blackburn's Ford, "drew it up parallel to the other shore, and opened an unmeaning fusilade," after which he was forced to withdraw, having thrown a damper on the whole advance. The battle ought never to have been fought at all, and was fought against McDowell's wish, but his plan of battle was "well-considered, and even bold." Nevertheless, says Mr. Swinton, "so far as regards the mere physical fact of *fighting*, which was at the time the all-important question, there was nothing of which the Union soldiers had to be ashamed—they stood up to it with the blood of their race." He shows incontestibly how the Confederate army committed all the faults of the Union army, adding, on the authority of Gen. Jordan, that "such were the streams of stragglers and skulkers pouring to the Southern rear, that Mr. Davis fancied Beauregard had been completely beaten."

On the early career of McClellan—that eternally vexed subject—Mr. Swinton takes strong, but not one-sided ground. He commends the "surprising energy" of McClellan's organization of the Army of the Potomac, which represented "science displacing sciolism," and shows that its final success was greatly due to his early discipline. Nevertheless he did not fully consider the peculiar temper of the people. They had received him with silent confidence, "with silence almost pathetic," as a self-rebuking comment on previous popular impatience. Yet this confidence was "in pledge of early and energetic action," and we all remember how McClellan himself promised the war should be "short, sharp, and decisive." Here Mr. Swinton subjoins a thoughtful paragraph:

> "A commander who, under a popular government, is intrusted with the conduct of a war, has to shape his acts not alone according to abstract military dictates, but must take into account considerations of a political and moral order as well. For the wishes, impulses, prejudices, ignorances even of his countrymen, enter as really into the problem with which he has to deal as the character of his enemy or the lines of military operation. A captain who is also king, may act in quite different wise from a captain responsible to a Cabinet or Congress."

Into the issue raised between the Administration and McClellan, at this time, Mr. Swinton goes at length, discussing the matter with great coolness and moderation. Of course, it is precisely here that a great part of any attack on his book may be expected, on account of his well-known "Anti-McClellan" views of two years ago, from which he has partially receded. Both the Executive and the commander were sincerely desirous to successfully end the war, according to Mr. Swinton, yet "by both grave faults were committed." The Administration was wrong in failing to promptly adopt and vigorously execute a definite plan of campaign; in vacillating on plans; and finally, in spoiling the plans of McClellan by interference. It was wrong in insisting, first, on the removal of the enemy's Potomac batteries; again, in inssiting on keeping a large force at Manassas; again, in detailing Blenker to Fremont; and finally, in stripping McClellan of the powerful corps of McDowell. All this happened from the pressure on Mr. Lincoln of outside influence, worse than the Austrian Aulic Council. If in some matters, as in detaching McDowell, the President may be said to have acted from the common sense view, Mr. Swinton retorts that "in war, as in the domain of science, the truth often transcends, and even contradicts, common sense." Mr. Lincoln, for example, once naively wrote to Gen. McClellan that he would aid him all he could, "consistently with my view of due regard to all points." Upon which Mr. Swinton aptly says that "war is partial and imperious, and, in place of having regard to all points, it neglects many points to accumulate all on the *decisive* point." But it is difficult to tell which receives the severer criticism, the Executive or its General. The latter by "six months' inactivity and "deficiency in statesmanlike qualities" had already showed he was not a great General.

McClellan's long delay on the Chickahominy, "astride a fickle river," affords Mr. Swinton another opportunity of analytic discussion of that General's character. He had either to go back to the James or march on Richmond with an army concentrated south of the Chickahominy.

> "Unfortunately the case was one presenting an alternative, and it was the nature of thrt commander's mind to so balance between conflicting views, to so let 'I dare not wait upon I would,' that he was apt to hesitate even in conjunctures wherein the worst course was preferable to doing nothing. To whatever subtile cause, deep-seated in the structure of his mind—to whatever excess of lymph in his blood this may have been due—it certainly marred his eminent capacity as a soldier. There is something painful and at the same time almost ludicrous in the evidence, found in his official dispatches, of this ever-about-to-do non-performance."

But when Lee, crossing the river, had turned McClellan's right flank, and captured White House, it seems clear that McClellan might even then have crossed his right wing to the south bank of the Chickahominy, and marched straight on Richmond. Why did he not do so? Because "the operation surpassed by its boldness the methodical genius of the Union Commander." He chose to go to the James, and that operation was "judicious, if not brilliant." Unhappily, he waited to be forced to go, "halting, as that General so often did, in the perilous half-way house between the offensive and the defensive." Then commenced that "arduous retreat, when, weary, and hungry, and foot-sore, the army marched by night and fought by day through a whole week of toil, and never gave up, but made a good fight, and reached the goal."

General McClellan still had 85,000 men, with which he proposed to do just what Grant did later, after a loss far more appalling than McClellan's—march south of the James to attack Petersburgh. Mr. Swinton rather wickedly introduces Gen. Halleck at this epoch, who, according to his own testimony, which our author exhumes, "stated to him (McClellan) very frankly my views in regard to the danger and impracticability of this plan!" But Gen. Halleck was anxious for the army to leave the Peninsula, and "there was another person full as anxious," namely, Gen. Lee. Mr. Swinton suggests doubts as to the "wisdom of a measure in which the opposing chiefs were in such entire harmony."

For Pope's campaign, and that officer himself, Mr. Swinton has obviously profound contempt and makes much fun of Pope's "pseudo-Napoleonic proclamation." His description of Pope's campaign is the only intelligible and connected one yet extant of this confused epoch in the war. Lee's conduct in moving up from Richmond to rein force Jackson and attack Pope, excites an outburst of admiration from Mr. Swinton, who pronounces it an instance of "that *insight* which is one of the highest marks of generalship." But Lee's actual move, by leaving Jackson and Longstreet distant by two marches when the former was at Bristoe, was a "piece of unwonted rashness," only justifiable when a General has a "great and well-founded contempt for his adversary." Pope, of course, had now a fine opportunity to throw himself between Jackson and Longstreet, and beat the two armies in detail. He appreciated the line of action, "but he was incapable of carrying it out, for he had completely lost his head." He directed McDowell to "march promptly," and "we shall bag the whole crowd." The whole crowd, however, didn't care to be bagged, and, thanks to Pope's error, Jackson got away safely. Then followed the second Bull Run. Here the most striking point is the revelation of a mass of Confederate testimony about the case of Fitz John Porter, tending strongly, in Mr. Swinton's opinion, to exonerate Porter.

With Pope's *congé*, his troops "fell back into the arms of McClellan," who with him fought the fine battles of South Mountain and Antietam. It was a good chance for the retrieval of lost laurels. Mr. Swinton says of our Fabius Cunctator at this crisis, that he acted with energy, but not with the impetuosity called for; and he is clearly of the opinion that Harper's Ferry could have been succored, by a vigor like that of Jackson's, before it fell. Antietam is admirably and fully described. Mr. Swinton points out a singular fact, that, in the main action on the right, neither Gen. Hooker nor Gen. Sumner nor the Confederate officers detected what proved to be the key-point. Burnside receives censure for "frivolous tentatives" instead of vigorous coöperation. But the great question of course is, whether McClellan should have pressed Lee the day after Antietam. This our author very properly answers in the affirmative. As for the Lee campaign, it was a "signal failure," and dwindled to a raid. He was near losing his whole army, for, according to Hill, "thousands of thievish poltroons had kept away from sheer cowardice," and Lee insinuates the same charge against his men.

Burnside's brief but sanguinary command Mr. Swinton unsparingly criticises. But he lauds very highly that officer's great modesty, fearlessness, manliness, generosity, energy and perseverance. He was "beloved by his own corps, and respected by the army generally."

A curious revelation is made of Burnside's real plan of campaign from "the corps commander then most intimate in his confidence:"

> "He did not favor operating against Richmond by the overland route, but had his mind turned toward a repetition of McClellan's movement to the Peninsula; and in determining to march to Fredericksburg he cherished the hope of being able to winter there upon an easy base of supplies, and in the Spring embarking his army for the James River."

Instead of pushing ahead without a night to intervene, on receiving the command, and attacking Lee's still scattered forces. (as McClellan intended to do.) he "set out upon a seemingly aimless adventure to the Rappahannock, whither, in fact, Lee had to run in search of him." Dumouriez's conduct in Holland, in 1796, is very aptly cited as a parallel blunder equally gross. A series of faults succeeded on our part—a fatal delay, a "blunder, the responsibility of which seems to be divided equally between Gens. Halleck and Burnside," deprived the army of pontoons for a week; then the crossing was made where Lee's position had been made impregnable. Mr. Swinton suggests that it would have been far better to have made a feint instead of a real attack on Fredericksburg, and to have turned Lee's left by a column crossing at Banks' or United States Ford, further up. Burnside's whole move, however, was conditioned on a surprise, and never was a surprise-party more carefully expected and prepared for! Mr Swinton declares that against such a cit del "such feeble sallies were simply ludicrous [?]. Not a man in the ranks but felt the hopelessness of the undertaking." Of course, Mr. Swinton condemns this attack as a simple "slaughter," a "useless sacrifice of human life," since he gave to his army the "character of a forlorn hope, in the assault of positions chosen, long prepared and impregnable, when he was free by manœuvres to select his own field of battle."

> The preliminary attacks having failed, as they must, I can only account for the tragic sequence on the supposition I have already stated, that, distraught and demented with the failure, Gen. Burnside continued in sheer desperation to throw in division after division to foredoomed destruction."

He dismisses Burnside in saying that "he lapsed from the greatness thrust upon him without forfeiting the respect of the country for his zeal and patriotism; but he left behind him no illusions respecting his capacity for the command of an army."

Hooker's early command proved him to be an "able administrative officer," and his reforms were judicious and admirable. His passage of the Rappahannock to Chancellorsville was marvelous. This and the subsequent action are very picturesquely described.

Mr. Swinton declares that Hooker's opening march and movement "is an achievement which has few parallels, and which well deserves to rank with Prince Eugene's famous passage of the Adige." One can almost hear the always confident and now delighted leader utter the words which our author rather maliciously sets down as having been used in his presence: "The rebel army," said he, "is now the legitimate property of the Army of the Potomac. They may as well pack up their haversacks and make for Richmond; and I shall be after them."

In his elaborate observations on Chancellorsville, our author says that this action, "opening with an exhibition of grand tactics, marked by masterly skill, sank into conduct so feeble and faulty, as to be almost beneath criticism." The whole thing seems to him still an insoluble riddle. Hooker's Generals urged him not to take the steps he did, and could hardly credit either his orders to act on the defensive in the first case, or the subsequent orders to withdraw across the Rappahannock:

> "Till he met the enemy, Hooker showed a master-grasp of the elements of war, but the moment he confronted his antagonist, he seemed to suffer collapse of all his powers, and after this his conduct, with the exception of one or two momentary flashes of talent, was marked by an incomprehensible feebleness and faultiness; for in each crisis his action was not only bad—it was, with a fatal infelicity, the worst that could have been adopted. * * * When, on the contrary, he found his antagonist making a rapid change of front and hurrying forward to accept the gage of battle in the Wilderness, the General whose stride had been that of a giant, shrunk to the proportions of a dwarf."

Mr. Swinton fully defends Sedgwick from Gen. Hooker's charges, and throws all the blame of the Chancellorsville disaster on the latter. He says that "not the Army of the Potomac was beaten at Chancellorsville, but its commander."

Among all the great battles which this book records, the description of Gettysburgh is by far the most careful and elaborate; and well it may be. Howard's dispositions on the first day are pointedly condemned. He tried to cover too much ground, and "his faulty placing of the force had a powerful influence on the result that followed." Hancock's appearance in the confusion of the first day is the occasion of a fine compliment.

Longstreet assured Mr. Swinton, in conversation, that Lee, at the outset of his invasion, had expressly promised his corps commanders that he would not himself attack, but force his opponent to attack him. "Having, however, gotten a taste of blood in the considerable success of the first day, the Confederate commander seems to have lost that equipoise in which his faculties commonly moved, and he determined to give battle." Sickles' advanced position, though seized by a laudable motive, was "faulty," and exposed his force and the whole army to imminent danger. Without going further into detail, we may especially point out for praise the description of the fight on the second day, after Sickles' line was carried. This has always hitherto been a perfect network of complication. Mr. Swinton has at last got the story straight and clear.

Should Meade have attacked Lee on the latter's retreat? Here a new issue is made. It is usually said that he ought (or ought not) to have attacked at Williamsport. Mr. Swinton does not consider that as the question, but thinks that Meade *should* have attacked between Gettysburg and the Potomac, and suggests that he might have attacked by throwing his right forward to the Conecocheaque, and so turning Lee's strong position at Marsh Ridge.

It is with regard to Grant's final campaigns that Mr. Swinton's book is most interesting and valuable. Here, disclosure in fact and novelty in criticism meet the reader at each step. That Mr. Swinton has not the most exalted opinion of Gen. Grant's genius is everywhere evident, but he does consider him a "steadfast, pertinacious commander." He discloses the new and surprising fact that even Grant at first "committed himself to a very decided expression of opinion against it, and, in an official communication addressed to Washington, urged a coast movement south of the James River!"

Lee's method of defending rivers receives a paragraph of critical praise, *apropos* of Grant's unopposed passage of the Rapidan. As to the following description of the battle of the Wilderness, it is a most remarkable piece of description and military criticism. We have called Gettysburgh the most elaborately depicted of all the battles, and so it is; but while Gettysburgh is likely to have scores of historians, and to be written up in as many volumes as Waterloo, the Wilderness will hardly be described again. We think this record will be accepted as absolute history, and that, whether or not Mr. Swinton prove the historian of the war, he will certainly prove the historian of the Wilderness. Nothing is more graphic than his "description of the battle-field, that chaparal of low-limbed and scraggy pines, stiff and bristling chinkapins, scrub-oaks and hazel:"

> It is a region of gloom and the shadow of death. Manœuvring here was necessarily out of the question, and only Indian tactics told. The troops could only receive direction by a point of the compass; for not only were the lines of battle entirely hidden from the sight of the commander, but no officer could see ten files on each side of him. Artillery was wholly ruled out of use; the massive concentration of three hundred guns stood silent, and only an occasional piece or section could be brought into play in the roadsides. Cavalry was still more useless. But in that horrid thicket there lurked two hundred thousand men, and through it lurid fires played; and, though no array of battle could be seen, there came out of its depths the crackle and roll of musketry like the noisy boiling of some hell-cauldron that told the dread story of death. Such was the field of the battle of the Wilderness.

Neither Grant nor Meade, Mr. Swinton shows us, ever expected Lee to make a stand where he did, much less to assume a "bold and skillful offensive." Neither here, however, nor subsequently, on the long road to Petersburgh, can we think of transferring the new points made by Mr. Swinton, since it would involve the quoting of half a hundred pages. The terrific action between Lee and Hancock at the Spottsylvania salient on the 12th of May, 1864, is correctly pronounced "perhaps the fiercest and most deadly of all the struggles of the war." We have frequently heard the same opinion from both Union and Confederate officers. The instructions given to Butler, are, as we have said, condemned for their vagueness—and, by the way, Mr. Swinton here spoils the point of the great national joke of the last twelvemonth. It was Butler himself who pronounced himself "bottled up and hermetically sealed," and the witticism is not the Lieutenant-General's. Of Lee's move into the famous triangular disposition at the North Anna, it is felicitously said that the "game of war seldom presents a more effectual checkmate."

Approaching once more the Chickahominy—"a wet ditch in front of the outer fortifications of Richmond,"—Mr. Swinton condemns in the strongest language the action at Cold Harbor as a terrible slaughter.

As for the overland campaign, Mr. Swinton severely condemns it. It cost Grant more than 60,000 men and Lee but 20,000; it discouraged our troops and left the enemy in fine *morale*; and it failed of its purpose, which was to put our army on the westerly side of Richmond, between Lee and his capital.

As a critical study, Mr. Swinton's observations on the Petersburgh campaign, which was joined to the overland campaign without a seam of separation, are exceedingly valuable. But our space for citation is already exhausted. The most important of the many new points is an explication of the strange conjuncture of circumstances by which it happened that Petersburgh was not carried at the outset; and he cites an unpublished official paper, bearing this indorsement from Gen. Meade: "Had either Gen. Hancock or myself known that Petersburgh was to be attacked, Petersburgh would have fallen."

After the last grand battle "Richmond fell, with the smoke of the torment of the Confederacy ascending to heaven, while far away all that remained of the Confederate army hastened beyond the sunset." The final work of this army is pathetically told: Our cavalry harassed it, and prevented the collection of food or forage:

> "Those men were fortunate who had in their pockets a few handfuls of corn, which they might parch by the wayside; but many had naught wherewithal to assuage the pangs of hunger save the buds and twigs of Spring that, with its exuberant bourgeon, seemed to mock the sere and desolate Winter of their fortunes. The misery of the famished troops during the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th of April, passes all experience of military anguish since the retreat from the banks of the Beresina. * * * Dark divisions, sinking in the woods for a few hours' repose, would hear suddenly the boom of hostile guns and the clatter of the hoofs of the ubiquitous cavalry, and they had to up and hasten off as fast as their wearied limbs would carry them. Thus pressed upon on all sides, driven like sheep before prowling wolves, with blazing wagons in front and rear, amid hunger, fatigue and sleeplessness, continuing day after day, they fared toward the setting sun—
>
> 'Such resting found the soles of unblest feet.'"

We must add a few words more on Mr. Swinton's estimate of some noted officers. Gen. Lee receives ample share of praise for generalship. Gen. Grant is set lower down than the popular judgment is disposed to put him. Due credit, however, is given to his self-possession and tenacity. After the Wilderness, Mr. Swinton writes:

> "There is much in that commander's temper that recalls the old marshal whom his soldiers named 'Marshal Forwarts;' and as Blucher, in the great campaign in France, that ended in the capitulation of Napoleon, would hear of nothing but marching straight on Paris, so Grant, his eyes fixed immovably on Richmond as the goal of all his efforts, the prize he resolved to seize, through whatever seas of blood he might have to wade, pronounced the magisterial word, 'Forward!' When darkness came, the columns began their march for Spottsylvania."

Of some illustrious corps commanders he writes:

> "Hancock may be characterized as the ideal of a soldier. Gifted with a magnetic presence and a superb personal gallantry, he was one of those lordly leaders who, upon the actual field of battle, rule the hearts of troops with a potent and irresistible mastery. Warren was of a subtle, analytic intellect, endowed with an eminent talent for details, the clearest military *coup d'œil*, and a fiery, concentrated energy, he promised to take the first rank as a commander. Sedgwick, long the honored chief of the Sixth Corps, was the exemplar of steadfast, soldierly obedience to duty; singularly gentle and child-like in character, he was scarcely more beloved in his own command than throughout the army."

His conclusion with regard to McClellan is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all:

> "He was assuredly not a great General; for he had the pedantry of war rather than the inspiration of war. His talent was eminently that of the cabinet; and his proper place was in Washington, where he should have remained as general-in-chief. Here his ability to plan campaigns and form large strategic combinations, which was remarkable, would have had full scope; and he would have been considerate and helpful to those in the field. But his power as a tactician was much inferior to his talent as a strategist, and he executed less boldly than he conceived: not appearing to know well those counters with which a commander must work—time, place and circumstance. Yet he was improving in this regard, and was like Turenne, of whom Napoleon said that he was the only example of a General who grew bolder as he grew older. * * * Of him it may be said that if he does not belong to that foremost category of commanders made up of those who have always been successful, and including but a few illustrious names, neither does he rank with that numerous class who have ruined their armies without fighting. He ranges with that middle category of meritorious commanders who, like Sertorius, Wallenstein and William of Orange, generally unfortunate in war, yet were, in the words of Marmont, "never destroyed or discouraged, but were always able to oppose a menacing front, and make the enemy pay dear for what he gained."

Of one of his favorites, Stonewall Jackson, Mr. Swinton, describing his fall at Chancellorsville, writes:

> "As the dying Napoleon is recorded to have murmured, '*Tête d'armée*,' so Jackson, his unconscious mind still busy with the mighty blow he was executing when wounded, breathed out his life in the order, 'A P. Hill, prepare for action!'
>
> Thus died Stonewall Jackson, the ablest of Lee's lieutenants. Jackson was essentially an executive officer, and, in this sphere he was incomparable. Devoid of high mental parts, and destitute of that power of planning and combination, and of that calm, broad, military intellect, which distinguished Gen. Lee, whom he regarded with a childlike reverence, and whose designs he loved to carry out, he had yet those elements of character that, above all else, *inspire* troops. A fanatic in religion, fully believing he was destined by Heaven to beat his enemy whenever he encountered him, he infused something of his own fervent faith into his men, and at the time of his death had trained a corps, whose attacks in column were unique and irresistible; and it was noticed that Lee ventured upon no strokes of audacity after Jackson had passed away.

Against General Halleck Mr. Swinton launches the most merciless of invective, declaring that he held his office of General-in-Chief "to the incalculable obstruction of the conduct of the war and the intolerable annoyance of every general commanding the Army of the Potomac, he continued to hold until pushed from his stool by the elevation, two years afterwards, of General Grant to the Lieutenant-Generalship." For Pope, Mr. Swinton says, "it is hardly possible to feel less than pity, in spite of the bombastic pretensions with which he set out. * * * He had the misfortune to be of all men the most *disbelieved*." Sheridan is praised for his admirable combinations of infantry with cavalry, and his dash and skill.

We might speak of the constant praise which Mr. Swinton has for the Army of the Potomac, whose "unswerving loyalty ofttimes when the bond of military cohesion failed, held it, unshaken of fortune, to a duty self-imposed," and his equal praise of its antagonist—"that array of 'tattered uniforms and bright muskets'—that body of incomparable infantry, the Army of Northern Virginia—which for four years carried the revolt on its bayonets, opposing a constant front to the mighty concentration of power brought against it; which, receiving terrible blows, did not fail to give the like, and which, vital in all its parts, died only with its annihilation."

We should be glad to speak also of his admirable topographical descriptions and his critical explanations of the character of the fighting which the nature of the country imposed. But we have said enough, doubtless, to accomplish our sole purpose in calling general attention to this skillful volume. Probably no single one of its readers will indorse all its opinions—we certainly do not. But none can fail to be interested and entertained. Excellent maps, an excellent index and the orders of march (never before published, we believe) aid the perusal, while, as we have already said, the style and the subject give the book more than the charm of a romance.

AMUSEMENTS.

The opportunity presents itself this week of presenting the public with the celebrated French sentence, *Le roi est mort; vive le Roi.* Being literally interpreted, it means that Mr. Grover having departed, it is proper that we now throw up our caps for Mr. Grau. Before doing so let us express our regret at the scurvy treatment which the former gentleman has received at the hands of the public and the weather. He did not, to be sure, fulfill the promise of his opening *pronunciamento*, nor was it in human nature to do so. Any manager who announces nine grand operas for performance during a season of eight nights and a *matinée*, knows, or should know, that nothing but the most extraordinary luck can carry him through. As a steady thing it is, happily, impossible. When at long intervals the feat is accomplished, it is at the expense of the operas performed. Mr. Grover is in the habit, we think, of promising more than he can perform. We mention it simply because he injures himself more than any one else. Had he been content with announcing three operas instead of nine, he might possibly have fared differently. Be this as it may, he deserved better luck than he found. He gave us the best chorus ever heard in the Academy of Music, and an orchestra inferior to none. His artists were not great—nor were his prices of admission. The descent from a dollar and a half to a dollar, (injudicious because a declaration of non-success,) was received calmly by the public, and had the *matinée* taken place at fifty cents—the admission announced—we have no doubt our German friends would have smiled and stayed away. Nothing could exceed the easy indifference with which they permitted the season to blow over. We trust that Mr. Grover may be more successful in Pittsburgh, whither he and his singing birds have taken flight. A new opera house has, it seems, been erected there, and it will be inaugurated to-night.

Mr. Grau's artists have not, at the time we write, arrived from Cuba. They are, however, momentarily expected. The "season"—much abused word that it is—commences on Thursday next. Beyond certain valuable information on the subject of subscribing and procuring reserved seats, the management has vouchsafed but little information as to its intentions. That little, however, is important. It is that "Il Trovatore" will be performed on the opening night. This work is by Verdi. It has been performed here before, and was, if we remember rightly, successful with the public. The artists who are to take part in this encouraging revival are not announced. They are mostly strangers, and, *badinage* apart, we suppose that "Il Trovatore" is selected simply because, without overtasking any particular artist, it affords an opportunity for many to make their *débuts*. The principal part of Mr. Grau's season in Havana was, we believe, successful, and the verdict of the Havanese, although sometimes prejudiced, is generally fair and intelligent. We do not doubt that Mr. Grau has several singers of great merit, and we are sure that they will be received with due consideration by the musical public of New-York.

Mr. James M. Wehli's farewell *matinée* at Wallack's Theatre, on Wednesday last, attracted an overflowing audience. The gentleman has never played better. He leaves for Europe on Wednesday's steamer, but will return, we trust, in the Fall. It is only now that his compositions are beginning to permeate the musical world, and it would be a pity and a mistake if he deprived the public of the opportunity—which his superb playing affords—of hearing them justly interpreted. There are but few genuine *bravura* players in the world, and Mr. Wehli is certainly one of the best.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Charles Dillon, of whose remarkable performance of *Belphegor*, in the play of that name, we had occasion to speak some years since, will play an engagement at Niblo's Garden, commencing on the 21st of May. He has sterling merits, which the public will not be slow to recognize.

Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, of No. 596 Broadway, have inaugurated a very enjoyable series of afternoon reunions. They take place at their warerooms every Wednesday, commencing at 2 o'clock, and are gratuitous. We have had the pleasure of attending several of these truly interesting gatherings, and advise our musical readers to do the same. The music performed is in itself peculiar, and belongs to an almost unexplored *repertoire*. It consists of arrangements for the Cabinet organ, violin, violoncello and piano-forte. The combination is very pleasing, and brings within pleasant social reach many compositions which if played on any single instrument would barely satisfy the ear. When we add that the performers are Messrs. Wm. Mason, Theodore Thomas, F. Bergner and S. P. Warren, it will be seen that the charm of perfect execution is not withheld from the entertainment. The programme for Wednesday next contains twelve numbers, and represents Beethoven, Mozart, Schubert, Spohr, Gounod, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Stradella and Donizetti. We anticipate a very agreeable afternoon's concert.

The amusements at the theatres to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, "To Marry or Not to Marry" and the "Eton Boy." At the Winter Garden, "All Hallow Eve," "Yankee Courtship" and the "Irish Tiger." At the Olympic, the "Three Guardsmen." At Niblo's, "Ingomar." At the New Bowery Theatre there is a novelty. Mr. W. Tanner, from Europe, exhibits a troupe of educated dogs and monkeys. The burlesque of the "Phorty Thieves" will also be played. At the Old Bowery, the "Saxon's Oath," the "Four Lovers" and the "Golden Farmer." At Barnum's Museum a grand romantic drama will be produced, called "Claude Marcel; or, the Idiot of Tarbes," in which the whole company appears. At Bryants' and George Christy's minstrel establishments there are many novelties, for particulars of which we refer to our advertising columns. At the New-York Circus the admirable bill of last week—anent which we had our say a few days since—will be continued.

German Opera in Brooklyn.—On Saturday night, Mr. Grover's mammoth company bade farewell to a barren soil, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, giving a version of the "Magic Flute" not to be found in modern libraries, with a cast varying somewhat from that announced on the programme. The choruses and orchestra were more than excellent, exceedingly respectable, numerically and in better discipline than when they last appeared in that quaint and much misunderstood opera. Mme. Johannsen and Messrs. Hermanns, Himmer and Steinecke were, as usual, ready and capable, demonstrative and lively. Mr. Habelman, who was announced on the programme, but was not present at the performance, is to be congratulated on his ability to be in two places at once, an ability discovered by the *Herald* on Sunday morning. Mlle. Naddie, who has been with Mr. Grover during the entire season, sang the *rôle* of the *Queen of Night* to the entire satisfaction of the audience, who recalled her frequently. The solo and chorus of the third act were *encored*; and were it not for the interminable waits, with which the conductor favored the audience, the performance would, as a whole, despite its cutting and the absence of Mr. Habelman, have been a decided success.

Maggie Mitchell at the Academy in Brooklyn.—Messrs. Tayleure and Stuart announce two nights of Miss Mitchell at the Academy. She was ever a favorite in the City of Churches, and we are glad to know that the sheet is rapidly filling up. It is only necessary to present good artists, with an average support, at the Academy, to secure a full house and a heavy strong box; the opposite course insures a different result.

Mrs. Conway and the "Three Guardsmen."—Mrs. Conway, the gifted actress and enterprising conductor of the Park Theatre, announces the "Three Guardsmen," with herself in the dashing *rôle* of *D'Artagnan*. The Brooklyn people have constant occasion to bless the lucky star that led Mrs. Conway and her accomplished partner to their quiet city.

Heller at the Athenæum.—A little ahead of the Anniversaries, this jovial wizard proposes to give Brooklyn a glimpse at his Hellerdoms, before they enter upon the week of missionary work and "society" discussion. The Athenæum is engaged this week for that purpose.

The Grain Crop in the West.

From the St. Louis Democrat, April 23.

Since we noticed the interesting matter of crop prospects a few days since, the accounts from the various sections of the West are becoming more generally favorable. A cold spell in the early part of the present month was the cause of the disasters which have occurred; but that sudden change, although complained of over a wide extent of country, was damaging in its effects only in a comparatively few localities, where peculiar exposure and earlier planting, perhaps, rendered the severity of the weather destructive. From Springfield, Ill., where agricultural information is a matter of great interest, and where, owing to the facilities enjoyed for the concentration of intelligence from all parts of the State, we learn that the farmers through the central counties of the State report the prospect of the incoming wheat and other small grain crops to be most satisfactory.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

How to Govern the Freedmen.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Red House Plantation, Near Beaufort, S. C.,
Monday, April 16, 1866.

I often think it would be of great advantage to the country could certain zealous-minded men, who are so anxious to benefit the freedmen, come South and take charge of a plantation themselves for two or three years. They would then perceive that there is much rose-colored humanitarianism touching the negro which is so only in theory—that if he has hidden within his nature the noble qualities of human kind he has also its depraved nature—and will neither appreciate or be benefitted by any laws granting special protection or favor to labor.

Coming from New-York in February, 1863, I have had the charge of them ever since under all circumstances and conditions, as farming people, and there is not the smallest doubt that they have the elements of growth and development and a good condition of manhood, in this very generation, if they are not fooled with. They show favorable qualities of industry, of docility, of thrift, and are entirely responsive in their moral natures to just dealing and punishment, whether pleased with it or not. But it is a *certainly proved fact* that the more they are helped, beyond being helped to labor, the worse they are off. The furnishing them land at other than a fair price, the supply of food or clothes, excepting only those who are not able to help themselves or have no kindred fairly responsible, the advance of food or clothing to them on their coming crop, and all assistance of a charitable nature, is an injury to them of the gravest character; and for the simple reason that it saps directly their self-reliance. They give no value to what comes to them without effort, and consequently fail to turn it to advantage. These statements have been proved here out and out. I had the charge last year of dozens of contrabands who were fed on their coming cotton. The result was a total loss of crop in spite of all that I could do, even though backed by the authorities, on the part of pretty much all who were fed, and what I did get was obtained only by the presence of armed soldiers on the spot. Again, those who had credit last year almost without exception came back this year for the same favor. I have had them come to me by the score to advance them money for "a bag of grits." "We'll pay you when de cotton pick, boss."

Again, those who own lands are worse off in the majority of cases than if they had none, for in that case they would work for wages, would live on what they earn, and would work more faithfully. As it is, their crops go in any how, are taken care of any how, are eaten up by February, and then, when land needs attention for a new crop, they dabble here and dabble there to eke out a subsistence. Of course the result is they come to nothing before they start. Infinitely better would it have been to have had land secured to them with more difficulty, so that it could have been obtained only by those whose thrift and industry would have enabled them to turn it to good advantage, while the rest could have labored for others to the better advantage of all. Beside, the value of the discipline to a person successfully striving for land is immeasuable. Taking all in all, there is a steady growth; but I have mentioned these untoward facts—for facts they are—for the public enlightenment. And in these times of acrimonious strife over these people, it is well to take heed to the facts as they exist here. Certain it is that, as a general rule, they need no assistance, only in furnishing them plenty of work, or means of helping themselves.

Certain it is, that no laws or regulations should be made to discriminate in their favor; nor, on the other hand, against them. Certain it is, that they should be held amenable to the same laws as the whites, and to the same extent. The quicker they are molded into the same body politic as the whites, on principles of equity, the better, and this cannot well be done if they have recourse to separate jurisdictions for relief or protection. They have intense suspicions against the "secesh," and rightly, and when to this comes to be added separate process of law for their protection or aid, it will render all fusion into common interests of labor and the public weal almost impossible. Only one thing is needed—and it has been done by the commanding officer here—that no law *shall be allowed to go into effect so far as it discriminates on account of color, and no judgment of Court based on color, shall be executed, and this to be enforced under military law*, of which any State is to be relieved, whenever in good faith laws are enacted and executed impartially as between the two races. Thus you will leave the black people to work out their own fortunes, as do the whites, according to the capacity which is within them, and the State will suffer from what it brought upon itself, until in good faith it gives all its people those civil rights which manhood and capacity demand. You may be assured, from our extended experience here, that you can do the negro no greater damage than to *make much* of him or make him the subject of special protection and aid. Protect him in his just civil rights under the laws of the State where he lives, *and leave him to himself severely.* A. S. H.

The Ninth-avenue Railroad Track in Washington and Greenwich Streets an Intolerable Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The merchants of the streets on which these tracks are laid have been endeavoring for a year past to have the same removed. No cars have been run on said tracks for a year or more, until during the pending of a bill before the Legislature to have the rails removed, the company ran a few cars for about a week; but as soon as they had succeeded in persuading the Legislature with a penny whistle, they stopped running even these few cars. I mention this to show the tricks resorted to by City railroad companies to control and monopolize our streets, regardless of the immense damage to business, and to carriages, drays and horses, beside the time lost by delays, caused by these tracks, every day in the week. The business men should take the matter in their own hands, and have these rails taken up at once.

The City authorities, as well as the jobbers at Albany, are controlled by the City Railroad companies, and there is no chance of citizens getting any redress through them. It is high time that we should take this matter in hand and protect ourselves from the many impositions that we are subjected to every year, for the benefit of a few men who ignore every principle of justice, and ride rough shod over the people of this City. WASHINGTON-STREET.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Saturday, April 28.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and declined 5c.@7c., at $1 50½@$1 52½ for No. 1. Corn dull at 49c.@50c. for No. 1, and 45½c.@46c. for No. 2. Oats firm at 30c.@31½c. Highwines inactive. Mess Pork advanced 50c.@60c. ℔ bbl., at $27 50@$28. Lard dull at 20c.@21c. Receipts—6,500 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 154,000 bushels Corn, and 26,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, and 5,500 bushels Oats.

Milwaukee, Saturday, April 28.

Flour firm, at $9 50 for double extra Spring. Wheat has a declining tendency, at $1 60 for Winter. Oats at 34½c. Freights unsettled; 9c. to Buffalo. Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Flour and 36,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments, 500 bbls Flour and 28,000 bushels Wheat.

Mobile, Saturday, April 28.

Cotton—Sales to-day 500 bales nominally at 32c. Sales for week 6,500 bales. Receipts for week 4,684 bales, against 5,393 bales last week. Reports for week, 3,835 bales. Stock on hand, 59,342 bales. Gold excited and has an advancing tendency at 127½@128.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 28.

Flour and Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn and Oats steady. Mess Pork advanced to $28 50. Bacon higher with heavy transactions. Shoulders at 12½c. Clear Sides 17c. Lard buoyant at 17½c.@21c. Whisky dull at $2 19.

Cincinnati, Sunday, April 28.

Flour and Wheat quiet. Whisky dull, at $2 22 for free, and $2 24 in bond. Provisions opened buoyant; closed quiet but firm; Mess Pork, $28 25 @$28 50. Lard at 20½c. Gold 126.

Toledo, Saturday, April 27.

Flour quiet. Wheat—new Amber Michigan 9c. lower; other grades steady and quiet. Corn active at 51c. for No. 1 Mixed, and 59c.@59½c. for No. 1 Yellow. Oats advanced 1c., at 44c. for No. 1 Wabash. Freights dull—9c. to Oswego.

The Perry Monument on Lake Erie.—Mr. Thomas Lawrence, of this city, is now engaged in erecting a monument to the memory of Commodore Perry, on Gibraltar, the Summer residence of Jay Cooke, the American banker. The corner-stone of this monument was publicly laid in 1858 with impressive and imposing ceremonies. The monument fund then failed, and nothing more was done toward erecting the monument by aid of public contributions. Jay Cooke, having lately purchased the island, is about to complete the monument, and during the Summer a splendid marble column will be erected on Gibraltar.—*Toledo Blade.*

The American Fire Insurance Company, of this City, No. 48 Wall-street, whose card is advertised in another column, exhibits a remarkable degree of prosperity, when it is remembered what extraordinary losses the fire insurance business has sustained during the past twelve months. The cash capital of the Company is $200,000; and the cash assets, as per statement April 1, were $494,369 31. Six annual scrip dividends of fifty per cent. each have been declared to insurers since 1850.—*Com. Advertiser.*

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

It Operates [illegible]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Thirty-five cents a bottle.

Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials**, is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

Children often look pale and sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Burnett's Cocoaine has received universal indorsement. No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff. It has stood the test of time and competition. Sold all over the world.

United States
ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SYRACUSE, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000.

Insures against Accidents of all kinds.
President—ALFRED A. HOWLETT.
Vice-President—GEORGE F. COMSTOCK.
Secretary—THEODORE F. ANDREWS.

GENERAL REFERENCES:
Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of New-York.
Hon. Horatio Seymour, Utica, New-York.
Dean Richmond, Buffalo, New-York.
Hon. Thos. G. Alvord, Lieut.-Gov. of New-York.
F. W. & H. B. GATES, General Agents.
Office, No. 18 Wall-st., New York.

JOHN SHEVILLE, No. 13 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, General Agent for Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken and Newark. Agents wanted.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but *Lyon's*. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching.

This new system of treating capillary diseases is not of the Panacea order.

It is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. The Doctor makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is producing a loss of hair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedies adapted for its removal, thereby enabling the scalp to perform its various duties in a healthy manner. The Doctor effectually removes warts and moles. All consultations free.

Persons living at a distance can consult the Doctor by sending for a circular.

Stoddard's Cholera Specific.

A sure preventive and cure for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, PAINS in the STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.
STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors,
Troy, N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth-patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price $2.

Barry's Tricopherous for the Hair.

Patronized by the principal families in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitual use renders the use of oil, pomatum, or any other preparation, quite superfluous. Sold by

Oavry, No. 17 Queen-st., Jersey Europe.
Shayer, No. 229 Piccadilly, London.
Jones & Co., No. 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.
Birch, No. 2 Molesworth-st., Dublin.
Antonin, Post Strasse, No. 7, Hamburg.
Henrey, High-st., Guernsey.
Green, No. 48 High-st.
Gratham, Lincolnshire.
Congala, Madrid, Spain.
Corujo, Havana.
Lyman Brothers, Canada.
Morton & Co., Nova Scotia.
Graham, Newfoundland.
Burgoyne & Co., San Francisco.
Watson, Prince Edward's Island.
Hempstead, Balize, Honduras.
Pou, Panama.
Niobey, Brazil.
Moss & Co., Australia.
Hargous, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Kennedy, Jalapa.
Weir, Prussia.
Locaste, Russia.
Barratt, China.
Manlove, Japan.
And by all Druggists throughout the World.

For Persons about to Leave the City for the Summer

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK

Will take charge of SILVER PLATE and other valuables, BONDS, WILLS, &c., and will RENT SMALL SAFES at $20, $30, $35, $40, $45 per annum, in their FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS in the new marble and absolutely fire-proof building, NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST.
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.
FRED'K FOSTER, Secretary.

Old prices for
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Nottingham Lace Curtains
AT REDUCED PRICES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Gilt Cornices 447
AT REDUCED PRICES. BROADWAY.

Window Shades,
ALL KINDS STYLES AND PRICES.
BRAY'S PATENT SELF-ACTING SHADE FIXTURES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Booty and Beauty.

The largest assortment of GOOD BOOTS and SHOES in the City for ladies, gents and children, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Brown's Standard Scales.

Manufacture all kinds, and warrant every scale. Warehouse No. 3 Barclay-st. opposite Astor House.

Ladies, Call on White, the Hatter, and see his elegant assortment of FANCY HATS for ladies, misses' and children. Also, a variety of Spring and Summer styles of HATS and CAPS for gentlemen, youth and boys. No. 216 Canal-st., opposite the Brandreth House.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Second-hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., Nos. 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A Miracle.—Mrs. Parkes of No. 137 4th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y., has been completely cured of a violent attack of neuralgia, with which she suffered the most excruciating agony by one dose, forty drops, of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Garibaldi Suits for Boys.—The most elegant ever before seen in this country. Ladies call and inspect them.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 34 4th-av.

Fifty Varieties of Soft Hats, of all styles, "from grave to gay," and suitable for all professions, occupations and purposes, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

"L'Email de Paris" Imparts Beauty and freshness to the complexion, clearness and softness to the skin. L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway, Agent.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

A. A. Favarger's French Course can yet be joined on MONDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock, No. 9 University-place. See "Instruction."

Depot for Croquet, at Kirby & Co.'s, No. 633 Broadway, New-York. Orders by mail. Send for catalogue.

Great Artistes, whose Professional requirements render their judgment most competent, indorse "L'Email de Paris."

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

The Improved Elliptic Hook Lock-STITCH Sewing Machine. A. H. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

A Card.

For the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the Morton Gold Pens, I shall hereafter sell no goods at wholesale *excepting only* to duly Appointed and Authorized Agents, to whom a Certificate of such Agency will be given, and who alone shall be able to sell the Morton Pens in that city or village.

To my Agents I shall give a liberal discount upon their agreeing to supply the public at my published and well-known prices.

Jewelers or Stationers will, in all cases, be preferred as agents.

Conditions and Terms for Agency will be stated upon application, by letter or otherwise.

Where no Agency is established, those wishing the Morton Pen must send to my store, where prompt attention will be given to their orders.

A Circular, with fac-simile Engravings of all Sizes and Prices, will be sent to any one on receipt of letter postage.

Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1865.

3,500 Bricks per Hour are made by the "NATIONAL," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it will stand all climates. Those made by the dry-pressing machines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REQUA,
General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Cholera! Cholera!! CARLETON & HOVEY'S Summer Lozenges are a safe and effectual preventive of Asiatic Cholera. For sale by druggists.

"L'Email de Paris," the Exquisite and distinctive preparation for the skin.
L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway, Agent.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Freeman—Randolph.—At Woodbridge, N. J., on Tuesday, April 24, by Rev. George Lucas, Dr. Samuel E. Freeman and Kate F., daughter of the late Asher F. Randolph.

Huelah—Stanford.—On Thursday, April 26, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, at St. Mark's Church, John D. Huelah, of Brooklyn, L. I., and Miss Ella Stanford, of New-York.

Husted—Hoyt.—At Napanoch, N. Y., on Thursday, April 26, by Rev. S. M. Levick, Harry C. Husted, of New-York, and Miss Nellie E. Hoyt, of the former place.

Saffen—Thurber.—On Thursday, April 26, by Rev. Dr. Buckland, John H. Saffen, of this City, and Hannah W., daughter of the late James Thurber, of Providence, R. I.

Strong—Aboon.—At Grace Church, Orange, N. J., Wednesday, April 25, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., William L. Strong, of New-York City, and Mary Urania, daughter of Mr. Robert W. Aboon.

DIED.

Craney.—On Friday, April 27, Blanche, daughter of Albert H. and Elizabeth P. Craney, aged 19 month and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M. on Monday, from the Bancroft House.

Carpenter.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, April 28, George Frederick, Jr., only child of Capt. George F. and Clara B. Carpenter, aged 19 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, May 1, from the residence of his parents, No. 238 Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Cockran.—On Saturday, April 28, Lindsay Cockran, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock Monday, 30th inst., from No. 1 West 9th-st., corner 6th-av. Also, members of Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

The members of Pyramid Lodge No. 490 are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, corner 8th-av. and 25th-st., on Monday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother, Lindsay Cockran.
M. L. RITCHIE, M.

Carpenter.—In this City, on Sunday morning, April 29, Samuel Hope Carpenter, formerly a resident of Philadelphia, in the 69th year of his age.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

Ceragioli.—Suddenly, in this city, on Friday, April 27, Charles Ceragioli, in the 41st year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 215 William-st. The relatives and friends, and also the members of Mechanics' Lodge No. 31, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

Requiescat in pace.

Dougherty.—In this City, on Friday, April 27, Henry Dougherty, aged 69 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the North Dutch Church, corner Fulton and William sts., on Monday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. without further notice.

Earle.—On Friday, April 27, at New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y., Sylvester Earle, aged 81 years and 5 months.

Funeral will take place at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Leffert T. Bergen, New-Hackensack, Dutchess County, on Monday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

Garristy.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday evening, April 28, Michael Field Garristy.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Dr. J. P. Garristy, are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the First Dutch Reformed Church at New-Brunswick, N. J.

Keys.—At his residence, on Sunday, April 29, David Keys, in the 78th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the 18th-st. M. E. Church, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, May 2. His relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Maxwell.—Friday morning, April 27, Agnes, wife of Hugh Maxwell.

Funeral will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church, 23d-st., (Rev. Mr. Ganse's,) at 12 o'clock M. to-day.

Moran.—On Saturday, April 28, Lillian Ruth, daughter of Edward G. and Mary J. Moran, in the 8th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her father's house, No. 119 East 12th-st.

Stone.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, April 29, after a long and lingering illness, Elizabeth, wife of William Stone, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the United Presbyterian Church, (Rev. D. J. Patterson's,) corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., on Tuesday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Valerino.—On Saturday, April 28, after a short illness, of acute bronchitis, Juan Manuel Valerino, native of Santiago de Cuba, Island of Cuba, aged 66 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., near 2d-st., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., where a High Mass of Requiem will take place. His remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 4.]
Coroner's Office, April 27, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Beekman-st. this day, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, red mustache and imperial, medium built, black coat, woolen pants and vest, green woolen shirt, boots, good teeth; in the water about 3 weeks. From papers in his possession appears to be Edward W. Norton.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-st., New-York.
JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 5.]
Coroner's Office, April 28, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 8 North River, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark eyes, dark hair, moustache and goatee, stout built, no hat, gray sack coat, gray pants, no vest, dark undershirt, Congress gaiters, about 35 years of age, in the water about 3 weeks.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-st., New-York.
JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 6.]
Coroner's Office, April 28, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at No. 29 Centre-st., 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blue eyes, light hair, goatee and moustache, slim built, no hat, black coat, gray pants gray vest, —— shirt, aged about 35 or 40, supposed to be a German. Letter found on his person signed W. Schwalb.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-st., New-York.
R. GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABBATT & MOORE
Are now exhibiting the most elegant stock of Ready-made
CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS,
ever shown in this City.
NO. 507 BROADWAY.
N. B.—Goods made to order as usual.

FURNITURE—REMOVAL.
NEW STORE,
NEW STYLES,
POPULAR PRICES.
MEEKS' FURNITURE
AND
UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO THE
NEW WHITE MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 686 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 4TH AND GREAT JONES STS.

These extensive warerooms afford ample facilities for the display of our immense stock, consisting of an elegant variety of FASHIONABLE RICH, MEDIUM AND PLAIN FURNITURE, which will be sold at POPULAR PRICES.

☞ Purchasers are invited to inspect the largest and handsomest stock in this country.
No. 686 BROADWAY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Of all descriptions.
SILVER WARE
FOR WEDDING PRESENTS.
FANS, COMBS, OPERA GLASSES, &c.
For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

STEAMER CITY OF NORWICH.

All consignees of cargo by this vessel (recently burnt and sunk in Long Island Sound) are requested to call on the undersigned, who have the matter in charge, to confer as to salvage, disposition of goods saved, &c.
JOHNSON & HIGGINS, No. 59 Wall-st.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS
of every description, ready for delivery.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

NEW-YORK LODGE NO. 330, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a regular communication on TUESDAY EVENING, May 1, next, at 8 o'clock, P. M., at their rooms (Corinthian,) corner of Grand and Centre-sts. Business—Adoption of amendments to new By-Laws. By order. JAMES R. ELSEY, M.
Attest: A. Desmond, Secretary.

S. & F., NO. 3 PARK-ROW, DIRECTLY opposite the Astor House, retail "men's furnishings" 25 per cent. less than any other store in New-York. They buy from their own house in Warren-st. at cost, and sell accordingly. Best $4 shirts at $3; four-ply linen collars $3, &c., &c.

A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH COURSE can yet be joined on MONDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. See "Instruction."

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Button-hole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—FIVE SECOND-hand safes for sale at No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, &c.

100 SETS FINE AMERICAN RICH CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS, 12 GOBLETS, 12 CHAMPAGNES, 12 WINES, 12 HOCKS, 2 DECANTERS 12 FINGER BOWLS, WITH "INITIAL" TO ORDER, $60 per set.

100 Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $18 per set.

100 Fancy French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $20 to $25 per set.

50 Decorated Dinner Sets, on extra quality fine Parisian granite, 189 pieces, $125 per set.

100 White Parisian Granite Dinner Sets, 138 pieces, $35 per set.

200 dozen White French China Dessert Plates, $2 per dozen.

100 White French China Dinner Sets, second selection, 141 pieces, $38 per set.

CHANDELIERS, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., AT MODERATE PRICES.

PERSONS FURNISHING EITHER FOR CITY OR COUNTRY USE WILL DO WELL TO EXAMINE THESE GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF BROOME-ST.

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WINTER'S IMPROVED PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW-MILL,

With LANE'S PATENT SET AND FEED WORKS, the simplest and most effective device known. Labor-saving and time-saving.

The entire log, of any length, instantly and unerringly set throughout by the sawyer, with a single motion of the hand.

The world challenged to produce its equal. The patentee (Mr. Lane) will wager $10,000 that the mill can be made to cut from selected timber 30,000 feet of inch boards in twelve consecutive hours. And this is by no means a limit to its capacity. What rival interest, or who else will accept? Open to all.

Pamphlets furnished.
Address WINTER & CO., No. 40 Broadway, New-York.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: I was astonished this morning to find published in the New-York *Sunday Mercury* my name and place of business in a way well calculated to disgrace me in the eyes of all with whom I am acquainted; and I was astounded when I learned that it had not been the result of accident, but in accordance with the "order" of a Board that assumes to have the power to delegate to policemen authority to make public record of whatever they may be induced to say against any man in legitimate business who does not secure their favor. I can bring a thousand men, if necessary, of recognized high respectability, who know the fact, and will swear that the accusation made by the police in connection with the character of my patrons is a foul slander, and without the slightest foundation in truth.
PETER MITCHELL,
No. 104½ Spring-st., St. Nicholas Building.

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND STEAMBOATS

Can have articles made of plated ware to order, or can be supplied from stock on hand with
CASTORS, SPOONS, FORKS
AND TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.
By the MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
No. 20 John-st.
N. B.—Ice pitchers and tea sets in great variety.

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THE BOARD OF HEALTH

cannot help indorsing the use of J. C. RUSHTON'S Cholera Preventives, as they were the only successful preparations used during the prevalence of the cholera in the years 1832, 1849 and 185 , then better known under the name of Velpeau's Remedies. The GENUINE now put up by
J. CLEMENT RUSHTON,
Chemist and Druggist,
Broadway, corner 25th-st.

Sold by druggists.

NOTICE.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, April 30, 1866, at 8 o'clock.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
Henry H. Huelat, } Secretaries.
Chas. H. Hall,

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARVEST OF THE SEA.
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
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A CONTRIBUTION TO THE NATURAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF THE BRITISH FOOD FISHES.
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D. A. & CO. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
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IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE MAY NUMBER OF
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
WILL BE
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Contents of the May number:

I. IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY Travelers in reference to purchasing tickets, checking baggage, railway maps, railway time-table, &c., &c.
II. ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS, REPRESENTING the principal routes of travel, west, east, north and south. These maps of routes are indispensable to the traveler.
III. NEARLY THREE HUNDRED TIME-TABLES, giving the time of the departure and arrival of the various trains throughout the United States and the Canadas; every important route indicated by map.
IV. INDEX TO THE NAMES OF NEARLY TEN thousand stations, towns, villages and cities situated upon the railways of the United States and the Canadas, many of which are represented upon the maps of the principal routes of travel.
V. PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of Sir Morton Peto, Bart., by W. H. Bidwell, with phrenological delineation of character by Fowler & Wells.
VI. MONTHLY ACCOUNT OF RAILWAYS AND their progress; the City of St. Louis; Railways of the United States; Important to Railway travelers; new railway map of the Mobile and Ohio, Great Western of Canada, Toledo, Wabash and Western, Terre Haute and Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis, Little Miami, Western Union, and Morris and Essex Railways, &c.
VII. ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL. Speak Kindly; Uncle Obed's Visit, or the Unexpected Fortune; The Rescue; The Lady and the Robbers; An Interesting Historical Reminiscence, "Old Hickory;" Taking the Other Man's Place; A Dutch Recruiting Officer; The Tobacco Economist—A Hint to Chewers, Smokers and Snuffers, &c.

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FINANCIAL.

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As the disbursement of $20,000,000 of May interest will have a tendency to reduce the premium on gold, holders of gold bonds will do well to secure the present rate by cutting of their coupons and selling them now.

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DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.

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JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letter of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BANK OF AMERICA.

The stockholders of the BANK OF AMERICA are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 2 o'clock, P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 28 until the morning of May 8. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP

GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO.,
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NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the Supreme Court receiver of the estate funds and effects of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of proceedings against corporations in equity." All persons indebted to said Company are required to render to the said receiver an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to the said receiver, at the office of the receiver, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, by the 31st day of May, 1866. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company, are required to deliver the same to the said receiver, by the same day above mentioned. All the creditors of such Company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receiver by the said 31st day of May, 1866. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, are required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to such receiver, at his office, No. 31 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the said 31st day of May, 1866.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 9, 1866.

CYRUS CURTISS,
Receiver of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Co.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS Company, held at the office, March 26, 1866, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. P. PALMER.
RICH'D L. LORD.
THOS. LATHROP.
RICHD. TIGHE.
HENRY ELSWORTH.
EDWIN D. MORGAN.
SIDNEY MASON.
AUG. H. WARD.
PETER COOPER.
JAS. COLLES.
JOHN CASWELL.
JOHN STEWARD.
HENRY BAYLIS.
JAS. B. JOHNSTON.
RICHD. H. BOWNE.
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY.
ANDREW J. SMITH.
WM. H. MACY.
JONATHAN THORNE.
HENRY K. BOGERT.
ROBT. S. HOLT.

And at a meeting of the Board held subsequently, WM. P. PALMER was re-elected President, and ANDREW J. SMITH, Vice-President.

GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,600,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Assistant Treasurers United States at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, have been instructed to discontinue receiving deposits on account of temporary loan for Clearing-house purposes at Five per cent. per annum, on and after May 1, 1866, from which date all certificates outstanding and unpaid will carry Four per cent. interest per annum.

On said 1st day of May, and until further notice, said Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositary will receive such deposits in lawful money, and issue therefor Clearing-house Certificates, payable on demand, in legal-tender notes, with interest at Four per cent. per annum.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO.,
NO. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1866.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated, by lot, eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 411, 86, 437, 242, 3.6, 39, 362, 534, 87, 507, 383, 417, 434, 49, 503, 324, 531, 128, of one thousand dollars each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1866. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock (noon) until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 23, 1866.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1866, ON the preferred stock of this Company will be paid at this office. The transfer books will close April 26, and be opened May 2.

The interest on the bonds of the Company, viz.: the Toledo and Wabash Second Mortgage and Equipment Bonds, the Great Western Second Mortgage and the Quincy and Toledo First Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, will be paid at the Metropolitan Bank.

A. BOODY, President.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 23, 1866.

THE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st day of May next until the day of the meeting.

G. B. CARHART, President.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., April 24, 1866.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May, 1866. Transfer books will be closed on the 1st and open on the 10th prox. SAMUEL A. STRANG, Secretary.

TROY, SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons of May 1, of the Troy, Salem and Rutland Railroad Company's Bonds will be paid at the National Bank of the State of New-York.

H. C. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

April 20, 1866.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due on the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, 7 Wall-st.

B. E. SMITH, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the New-York and Canada Oil Company for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, 8th of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at No. 233 Canal-st. R. C. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May next, will be paid at the Merchants National Bank, City of New-York.

ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK WILL remove on 1st of May to their new banking-rooms, Nos. 14, 16 and 18 Nassau-st., northeast corner of Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States.—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, 2d floor over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

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Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

In connection with our houses in Philadelphia and Washington, we have opened a NEW-YORK HOUSE at above location, and offer our services to Banks, Bankers and Investors for the transaction of their business in this City, including purchases and sales of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We are constantly represented at the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, where orders sent us are promptly filled.

We keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, buying and selling at current prices, and allowing correspondents the most liberal rates the market affords.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	106¾	106⅞	June, 7-30	101¾	101⅞
Coupon, '81	108¾	108⅞	July, 7-30	101¾	101⅞
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102½	103	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	111¾	112
5-20 Coupon, '62	105¾	106	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	110¾	111
5-20 Coupon, '64	105¼	105½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	110½	110¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	105½	105¾	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	109½	109¾
10-40 Registered	95	95	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	108½	108¾
10-40 Coupon	95	95¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	106	106½
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	104½	105
Gold	128¼	128⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	103¾	104
August, 7-30	101¾	101⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	103½	103¾

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1864, 1865, 1866,

Wanted by

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 28, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the United States Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been directed to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of Temporary Loan, except those intended for Clearing-house purposes.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AMERICAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 48 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
CASH SURPLUS	294,369
ASSETS, APRIL 1, 1866	494,369

The large capital and surplus of this Company, which have not been impaired by the recent heavy losses by fire, afford AMPLE AND INCREASING SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

JAMES M. HALSTED, President.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, April 27, 1866.

The following regulations are hereby adopted for the issue of the indebtedness of this State, authorized by chapter 325, Laws of 1865, and chapter 209, Laws of 1866, and published for public information:

First—The new issue will be in the form of registered stock, and bonds with coupons attached, payable in twelve years from the seventh day of April, 1866, with interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the Comptroller's Revenue Bonds, issued under chapter 56, Laws of 1865, may be converted into either form of indebtedness as may be desired.

Second—Holders of Revenue Bonds maturing on the first day of July, 1866, are required, on or before the first day of June next, to surrender the same to the Transfer Agent of the State, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, (who will issue receipts therefor,) and at the same time signify the form of indebtedness, whether Registered Stock or Coupon Bonds, they desire in exchange. The transfer books will close on the first day of June next, to afford time for the preparation of the new issue, which will be ready for delivery at the Bank of the Manhattan Company on the first of July following, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Third—Revenue Bonds maturing on the first of January, 1867, will be convertible at that time, or they may be converted at the option of the holders on the first of July next, in conformity with the foregoing regulations.

THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

CHARLES REID & SON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Norfolk, Va.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and shipment of STAVES and SHINGLES, CORN, COTTON and NAVAL STORES. Refer to

Messrs. Spence, Montague & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Darrell & Nash, New-York.
Messrs. A. H. Solomon & Co., New-York.
Henry A. Suan, Esq., New-York.
C. E. Thorburn, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, Baltimore.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND SAGINAW SOLAR SALT COMPANY, NO. 546 PEARL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.

ALZAMORA BUCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1866.

COUPONS DUE MAY 1, 1866, FROM bonds of this Company, viz.: Funded Coupon Bonds, Consolidated Bonds, and Galena Second Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on that date on presentation at this office; on and after May 2, on presentation at the new offices of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from the 4th inst. till after the election.

F. R. RYER, Acting Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MUSCONETCONG IRON WORKS will be held at their office, in Stanhope, N. J., on MONDAY, May 7, 1866, between the hours of 12 and 1, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

THOS. BROWNE, Secretary, pro tem.

THE COUPONS OF MAY 1 OF THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Ocean National Bank, in the City of New-York. GEO. A. INGERSOL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President. W. H. FOSTER, Cashier. W. H. SANFORD, Asst. Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. has been this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable, free from Government tax, on the 1st day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to May 1, inclusive. HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 5, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. (less United States Government tax,) upon the capital stock of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, has been declared payable on the 25th day of April inst., at the office of Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, and until the 15th day of May next, and after the latter date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will be closed on the 14th day of April inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 26th day of April. WM. F. STAUNTON, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 20, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 1st of May, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from this date to May 1. By order.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY,
JERSEY CITY, April 19, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent. (5 per cent.) has this day been declared, free from Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of May next. M. SANDFORD, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 24, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next, to which date the transfer books will be closed.

JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st. Six per cent. interest, free of tax. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE THE COPYright and good-will of a first-class advertising medium, in this City, having been in successful operation for 18 months. For terms, &c., apply to T. K. LESLIE & CO., No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 2.

A GOOD BARBER, OF LONG EXPERIENCE, would be inclined to take charge of a barber-shop in a hotel out of town, for the Summer season. Has the fixtures, if wanted. Address P. S., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—AN OLD ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT, bar and oyster-saloon, in the vicinity of New-York city; now doing an excellent business; very low rent; splendid location. Address: F. H. F., Box 169 *Times* Office.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING $1,000 CAPital can meet with one of the most extraordinary opportunities for making money ever offered, by inquiring of Mr. PORTER, at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 43.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $1,500 to $2,000, in a wood-working manufactory, that can be extended indefinitely, to take the place of a person retiring. Address MACHINERY, Box 137 *Times* Office.

A PRACTICAL SASH AND BLIND maker can hear of a very fine opening for business in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.; room and steam power to let. P. R. COLEMAN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department, until 9 o'clock A. M., the 4th day of June next, for furnishing during the period of one year, from and after the 1st day of July, 1866, such quantities of the following kind of mail-bags as may from time to time be required and ordered, to wit:

JUTE CANVAS MAIL SACKS.

Of size No. 1, 43 inches in length and 62 inches in circumference; of size No. 2, 41 inches in length and 48 inches in circumference; of size No. 3, 38 inches in length and 38 inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be made of closely-woven jute canvas, weighing not less than sixteen ounces to the yard, of 31½ inches in width; the yarns of the warp to be each doubled and twisted, and to weigh one ounce to about fifty yards, and of the filling or weft, if not like those of the warp, to weigh one ounce to about eighty-five yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas, weighing not less than eleven ounces to the yard, of 24½ inches width; the warp and weft to be nearly as above described.

The sacks of size No. 3 are to be made of thinner jute canvas, weighing not less than four and a half ounces to the yard, of 18¾ inches width.

Those of sizes No. 1 and No. 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelet holes—at least ten to the former and eight to the latter—are to be well wrought, and they are each to be provided with a good and sufficient hemp cord to lace and tie them thoroughly and strongly. Unless seamless, they are to be made with two seams, secured each with two rows of sewing. All are to be marked inside and outside "United States Mail," in large and distinct letters.

Any proposed improvement that may be desirable in the quality of materials, whether of jute, flax, or cotton, or in the matter of construction, will be considered relatively to price in deciding the lowest and best bid.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with specimens showing the construction and quality of materials and workmanship of each size of the sacks bid for, and also a written guarantee from the persons proposed as sureties (whose responsibility must be certified by the Postmaster of the place where they reside) that they will become responsible on sufficient bond for the due performance of the contract in case such proposal be accepted.

The sacks contracted for are to be delivered, at the expense of the contractor, at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered.

The estimated quantity required will probably not exceed thirty thousand sacks, including all sizes; but the Postmaster-General will reserve the right to order and receive more or less than such quantity, during the term of the contract, as the wants and interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

The specimens must be delivered at this Department on or before the 4th day of June next, and every one submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have attached to it a sample of the cloth or canvas (six inches square) of which it is made. Such as can with safety and convenience be used in the service will be paid for at the prices specified in the proposals relating thereto.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 9th day of June next, and the accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract, with sufficient bond and security, on or before the first day of July, 1866.

The proposals should be transmitted in a sealed envelope, and indorsed "Proposals for Mail Bags," and be addressed to "The Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C."

W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 4th of May next, for furnishing by contract, in such quantities, from time to time as may be required for the use of the office and depot until the 1st of May, 1867, the following articles of Stationery:

Letter Paper, white ruled, first-class, 11 lbs. to the ream.
Foolscap Paper, white ruled, first-class, 12 lbs. to the ream.
Blotting Paper, white, first-class, 100 lbs. to the ream.
Folio Post Paper, white ruled, first-class, 24 lbs. to the ream.
Envelope Paper, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 9, best quality.
Envelopes, straw color, No. 10, best quality.
Envelopes, white, No. 6.
Lead Pencils, Faber's or Eagle's, No. 2
Steel Pens, bank.
Pen-holders.
Sealing-wax, best English small sticks.
Black Ink, quart bottles, Maynard & Noyes.
Arnold's Chemical Writing Fluid, quarts.
Black Ink, quarts, copying.
Red Ink, David's No. 3.
Office Tape, best linen.
Memorandum Books.
Blank Books, cap, half-bound, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 quires.

Samples of the above articles can be seen, or further information in regard to the same can be received by application to this office.

Bidders will present with their bids, samples of the articles they propose to deliver. Bonds will be required from the successful bidder, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part, or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Stationery," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 4th of May next, for furnishing, by contract, in such quantities from time to time as may be required for the use of this depot until the 1st of May, 1867, the following articles, viz.:

Nails, 10d. and 12d.
Lamp oil, gallon, sperm.
Box chisels.
Box scrapers.
Wooden mallets, iron bound.
Nail hammers.
Marking pots.
Marking brushes, assorted.
Trucks Nos. 3 and 5.
Baling twine.
Brass lanterns, for oil.
Corn brooms.

Further information can be had by applying at this office. Bonds will be required of the successful bidder for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject and part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed necessary for the interest of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Hardware," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park) until 11 o'clock A. M., of MONDAY, the 30th of April, 1866, for the construction of a Wharf and Coal Shed at or near the foot of 173d-st., Harlem River.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposal for constructing Wharf and Coal Shed at or near the foot of 173d-st., Harlem River," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on application at the Engineer's Office, No. 73 East 88th-st., near 4th-av.

Blank forms of bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, April 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Southside Railroad Co. of Long Island, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, for grading, bridging, masonry, furnishing and laying ties and laying iron complete, of the road, from Jamaica to Islip, about 31 miles. Plans and specifications will be exhibited on and after May 1. Proposals to be directed to SAMUEL McELROY, Chief Engineer, and received until SATURDAY, May 12, at noon. The Company reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal. Twenty per cent. to be reserved until the final acceptance of the work.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 39 William-st., April 27, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived up to May 10, at 12 noon, by the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, for One Hundred Thousand Dollars of their Seven Per Cent. Improvement Bonds.

The bonds are for one thousand dollars each, interest payable January and July, and principal on the 1st day of July, 1876.

All proposals must be in writing, addressed "New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, (care of M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William-st.) Proposals for Improvement Bonds."

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

For further information, apply to the fiscal agents of the Company, M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st.

By order of the Board.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT. TO WHARF AND SHED BUILDERS—Sealed proposals, indorsed with name of bidder, date of presentation, and title of work, will be received at this office until 11 A. M. of THURSDAY, May 10, (at which hour they will be opened,) for the construction of a wharf and coal-shed near the foot of 173d-st., Harlem river, for the high service at Carmansville. Plans and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's Office, East 88d-st. near 4th-av.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Office Croton Aqueduct Board, Rotunda, City Hall Park, April 28, 1866.

REMOVALS.

J. M. BILLINGS & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
IN
HOSIERY, PLAIN AND FANCY KNIT WOOLENS,
GREEN & DANIELS'
IVORY SOFT FINISH SPOOL COTTON, &c.,
Have Removed from
NO. 38 WARREN TO NO. 96 FRANKLIN-ST.,
Northwest corner of Church.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—A regular monthly meeting of this Society, will be held at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, May 1, at 8 o'clock. A punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Society for their action.

By order JOHN H. WILLIAMS, President.
JOHN MERCHANT, Recording Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—An adjourned meeting of this Association will be held at Firemen's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock, to take measures in relation to the fund of the New-York Fire Department, in accordance with the recent action of the State Legislature. By order of the President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

W. H. DISBROW'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, No. 100 Liberty-st.—Auction sale of horses, carriages, harness, saddlery, &c., on TUESDAY, May 1, at 1 P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their horses, carriages, &c., at the above sale will please give early notice. For particulars, see auction notice Tuesday morning.

TANDEM.—FOR SALE, A BROWN HORSE, 15 hands high, 8 years old, warranted sound and kind in harness and under the saddle; is a perfect leader, and can trot close to three minutes; price $300. Address J. B., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST coupe horses in the City; a gray; nine years old, gentle and sound, 16¾ hands high. Apply at No. 54 West 19th-st., Miles' stables, or at No. 13 West 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ENGLISH AND BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.
LADIES',
MISSES'
AND GENTS'
UNDER-GARMENTS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PARASOLS,
SUN AND RAIN UMBRELLAS,
FOR LADIES AND GENTS.
LISLE THREAD,
SILK, BUCK,
AND "CHAILLEY'S"
CELEBRATED
KID GLOVES.
RIDING AND
DRIVING GLOVES
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
CRAVATS,
TIES,
SCARFS,
SUSPENDERS,
&c., &c.
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES
AND IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

NOVELTIES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
A SPLENDID LINE OF
PARIS EMBROIDERED
LINEN SHEETS
AND
PILLOW-CASES;
ALSO,
A choice selection of
DOUBLE DAMASK RECEPTION CLOTHS,
WITH
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES, EN SUITE,
IN
MOIRE ANTIQUE,
FOX CHASE AND
EGYPTIAN DESIGNS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW AND ELEGANT FABRICS,
SUITABLE FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER USE,
IN
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
MELTONS,
DRILLS,
DUCKS,
MARSEILLES, &c., &c.,
FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
AND CUT IN ANY DESIRED LENGTH;
ALSO,
LINENS,
DAMASKS,
WHITE GOODS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
SHIRTINGS,
SHEETINGS,
HOOP AND BALMORAL
SKIRTS AND SKIRTINGS,
GINGHAMS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CALICO AND CAMBRICS,
BRILLIANTES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 307, 309 and 311 CANAL-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE
NOW OFFERING
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO
PURCHASERS
OF
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DRESS GOODS,
IN
ALL THE
VARIOUS MATERIALS,
STYLES
AND
COLORINGS,
OF
THE SEASON'S MANUFACTURE,
AT PRICES
LESS THAN THE
GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW OPEN
A FINE LINE OF
SILK GRENADINES,
IN COLORED FIGURES,
GRENADINE BAREGES,
JACONETS and
ORGANDIES,
IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD,
SOME VERY ELEGANT AND
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
ALSO,
PLAIN,
CHENE and
CORDED
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
SUITABLE FOR STREET
AND TRAVELING SUITS.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

RETAIL CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE NOW
OPEN A
SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT
OF MANTLES IN
SILK,
CLOTH, AND
OTHER
MATERIALS,
OF LATEST PARISIAN SHAPES, AND
SUITABLE FOR SPRING
AND SUMMER WEAR.
ALSO,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
REAL THREAD LACE POINTS,
BLACK AND WHITE
LAMA LACE POINTS,
ROTONDES AND PALETOTS,
WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Nos. 307, 309 AND 311 CANAL-ST.

PRICES REDUCED.
A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
As cheap as in gold times,
As low as they were five years ago.
Embroidered Breakfast and Traveling Sets.
Embroidered Edgings and Insertions.
Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs.
Real Point and Point Applique Laces, Collars and Sets.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces and Veils.
Lace Shawls, Points, Barbes and Coiffeurs.
Cluny and Valenciennes Laces and Edgings.
ALSO,
OUR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT
IS COMPLETE WITH THE
LATEST NOVELTIES.
Robes de Chambre, Wedding Outfits, Infant Wardrobes.
Undergarments of every description.
Marseilles Cloaks, Marseilles and Cloth Suits.
ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 477 Broadway.

A FINER AND MORE ELEGANT SHAWL can be selected from my stock of INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, at the price wanted, than can be found elsewhere; also, RICH BLACK THREAD LACE POINTS.

J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.,
Third door from Amity-st.

DRY GOODS.

RIDING WHIPS,

CANES,

AND

TRAVELING BAGS.

A large variety just received from PARIS by steamer *Persia*.

AT

UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

SPRING OPENING—1866,
ON A GOLD BASIS.

We are now prepared and will put on exhibition and offer to the public at retail, during this month, our entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING,
All of which are
NEW GOODS
AND
SUPERIOR STYLES,

At prices lower than at any time since 1861. We are determined to close out our stock at prices without regard to cost, and make this early offering that all may have the opportunity to buy superior goods at a very low price.

WHITE, WHITMAN & CO.,
NOS. 234 and 236 BROADWAY.

SPRING FASHIONS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES,
CLOAKINGS, MANTILLAS, SILKS, TRIMMINGS, &c
AT
CAMPBELL'S EMPORIUM,
No. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

CLOAKS AT LEGRAINS.

On Monday, April 30, will be shown SILK MANTILLAS AND BASQUINES, from $18 upward. Also, CLOTH SACQUES, COATS AND JACKETS, commencing at $6.

A large stock of LLAMA LACE POINTS AND SHAWLS in all qualities, at greatly reduced prices.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway,
No. 1 Waverley-place.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Bareges, Grenadines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Silks, Bombazines, De Laines, Poplins, Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas, Gloves, Parasols, Hosiery, Collars, Vails, &c. Also, White and Part Mourning Goods and Traveling Dress Goods, in great variety,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LYONS SILKS,

Plain Colors, Black and Fancy. Also, Rich Silk Robes—a fine assortment for Spring. Also, fashionable

LOW-PRICED SILKS,

in great variety, at retail.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Breakfast Robes and Caps, Robes de Chambre, Waists, Chemises, Corsets, Corset Covers, Ladies and Children's Underclothing, Children's and Infants' Wardrobes, &c., &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

FASHIONABLE SPRING CLOAKS,

A fine assortment of PARIS NOVELTIES. Also, a large assortment of elegant styles, manufactured expressly for our retail sales, including every variety of material and trimming.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH LACE SHAWLS, CAPES, FLOUNCINGS, Hdkfs. Collars, Sets, Barbes, &c., &c. Also, Black and White Llama Lace Shawls, Embroideries, &c.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES. BROCATels, Reps, Damasks, Chain Laines, Plushes, Chintzes, Cornices, Bands, Tassels, and Upholstery Goods, and fixtures of every kind. Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, &c., &c.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

given to the Furnishing and Fitting Up of Houses, Steamboats and Hotels.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ORGANDIES, GRENADINES, MOZAMBIQUES, Percales, Jaconets, Poplins, Alpacas, Challies, Mohairs, De Laines, Prints, Printed Linens and Fashionable

DRESS GOODS FOR SPRING,

in every variety, at Retail, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES, SCARFS, Parasols, Silk and Woolen Drawers, Vests, &c. A fine assortment at Retail,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

VELVET CARPETS, TAPESTRIES, Brussels and Ingrain Carpetings, Stair Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, Rods, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT GAYNOR'S
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

We have just received a magnificent variety of

NEW SPRING GOODS

Which we will sell at very low prices.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CORSETS, in every size.

CORSETS made to order.

The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
OFFER AT RETAIL:
AXMINSTER CARPETS,
IN NEW COLORS AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
Only $5 per yard.
ENGLISH-BODY BRUSSELS CARPET,
At $2 50 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET,
At $1 50 per yard.
ALSO:
The richest Moquette, Wilton and Velvet Carpets,
Canton Matting,
Rugs, Oil-cloth, &c.,
At relatively low prices.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

COOPER INSTITUTE CARPET-STORE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1 50 per yard.
THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETS.
OIL-CLOTHS, White, Plaid and Fancy MATTINGS,
HEARTH RUGS, DOOR MATS,
Window Shades and Hollands, &c., equally low, at
J. HYATT'S, Nos. 3 and 15 Cooper Institute.

KID GLOVES REDUCED.

Very best quality, new Spring shades; also thread, silk and buckskin, in great variety, hosiery, undergarments, and all other goods at low prices. W. J. ELGER,
Nos. 330 and 332 Broadway, east side.

DRY GOODS

AT LEGRAIN'S—THIS WEEK.

GRAND OPENING OF NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.

FOULARD, ALL SILK, at 90c., worth $1 50.

PLAIN SILK, new shades, just received from Paris.

STRIPED FOULARD SILK at $1 25, quality of $2.

WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.

Extra rich LAMA TISSUE, in NEW DESIGNS.

LARGE CHOICE of novelties in POIL DE CHEVRE.

PRINTED ALPACA FOULARD at 60c. per yard, worth $1.

PLAIDED and CHECKED POPLINS for traveling Dresses.

TAFFETA'S POPLINS for SUMMER DRESSES at $1 38 per yard.

RICH NOVELTIES in SILK GRENADINE, all silk. Also, in TISSUE GRENADINE.

PLAIN GRENADINE BAREGE, fine colors, in all widths, at half price.

ALPACA LUSTRE, POPLIN ALPACA and REPS ALPACA, in all the new shades.

500 pieces PRINTED JACONETS at 20c., worth 50c.; perfectly FAST COLORS, and guaranteed FRENCH GOODS.

PRINTED FRENCH PERCALES and ORGANDIES, just landed.

WHITE MARSEILLES for Dresses. Also, PIQUES at 65c. and 75c., worth $1.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT.

Very large assortment of BLACK GOODS, just received.
BLACK GRENADINE BAREGE, in all widths.
BLACK CRAPE MORETZ and FRENCH BAREGE.
BLACK LAMA TISSUE, best goods ever imported.
BLACK ALL-SILK GRENADINE.
BLACK GOODS for Traveling Dresses, &c., &c.

1,000 pieces GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, double width, at 30c., worth 50c.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway,
No. 1 Waverley-place.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.

Have just received a fine assortment of

FRENCH GOODS,

Consisting of
WHITE AND BROWN DOUBLE DAMASK,
FRINGED TABLE CLOTHS,
BREAKFAST AND DINNER NAPKINS,
With or without fringe,
BROWN AND WHITE DOYLIES.
DAMASK AND HUCK TOWELS.
Also,
IRISH, SCOTCH AND BARNSLEY
SHEETINGS, PILLOW LINENS, TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c., &c
Housekeeping Dry Goods made to order.
No. 809 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.'S FASHIONS FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1866.
WILL OPEN FOR THIS WEEK
FRENCH PRINTED JACONETS,
FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES,
WHITE AND BLACK GROUND GRENADINES for young ladies.
An immense collection of new and
VERY ELEGANT DESIGNS IN GOAT'S
HAIR, CAMEL'S HAIR, SUMMER CLOTH,
OXONIANS, and other novelties in dresses.
COLORED SILKS, all shades.
PLAID SILKS, all colors.
COLORED STRIPE SUMMER SILKS.
INDIA FOULARDS, black and colored ground.
BLACK SILKS, all makes, at popular prices.
ALL KINDS OF MOURNING GOODS for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
have a good assortment of
LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLINGS,
for boys' and gentlemen's wear.
PRINTED LINENS AND LINEN CAMBRICS
in a great variety of patterns.
PADDED AND PRINTED LINENS,
for traveling and sea-side dresses—a new and beautiful article.
Also,
a very complete assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS,
of every description,
all of which they offer at the lowest market prices.

CARPETINGS.

Importations of
NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS for SPRING SALES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Solicit attention to their new Spring Styles of
VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETING.
Also,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
Of any required width, with a select stock of all other goods pertaining to the trade.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

ALWAYS a complete assortment of ladies', gents', and children's best quality kid gloves,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of STRAW GOODS, WHITE CHIP GIPSYS, FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, and a general assortment of fine MILLINERY GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

RIBBONS, all the NOVELTIES in FINE CLOAK and DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, and UNDERWEAR, and complete assortment of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

PARASOLS in all the NEW STYLES, SUN-UMBRELLAS, FANS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

WERLY'S and other makes of FRENCH CORSETS, BRADLEY'S DUPLEX HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' UNDERWEAR, in stock and made to order in the best manner,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES', GENTS', and CHILDREN'S LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN, HEMMED, HEM-STITCHED, EMBROIDERED, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

LACE CURTAINS.

A FULL STOCK OF CURTAIN DRAPERIES and LACE CURTAINS, AT
POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.

100 DOZEN HEAVY LINEN BUCK TOWELS, AT $3 a dozen.

ALL THE FAVORITE MAKES OF MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, LININGS, &c.

FULL STOCK LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, LINEN DIAPERS, LINEN LAWNS, LINEN CAMBRICS, LINEN DAMASKS, LINEN DOYLIES, LINEN NAPKINS.

LINEN HUCK and DAMASK TOWELS and TOWELINGS, BIRDS-EYE DIAPERS, JACONET MUSLINS and CAMBRICS, DOTTED and FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS, CHECK and STRIPED CAMBRICS and MUSLINS, SWISS, BOOK, and TARLETANE MUSLINS, BISHOP LAWNS, VICTORIA MUSLINS, MARSEILLES, and A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WHITE GOODS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

NOW OPENING,
POINT LACE COLLARS,
CLUNY LACES,
FRENCH NEEDLEWORK GOODS,
in great variety
and full complete assortment of
LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MAY, JUNE AND JULY
FASHIONS
OF
PARIS AND NEW-YORK
LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS
BY
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

Respectfully announce to the ladies of New-York and its vicinity that he is prepared to have on exhibition and sale, this week, a large assortment of the following novelties:

BLACK SILK BASQUINES,
BLACK SILK CIRCULARS,
BLACK SILK SACQUES,
LLAMA LACE POINTS,
LLAMA LACE CIRCULARS,
CHANTILLY LACE POINTS,
CHANTILLY LACE CIRCULARS,
CLOTH JACKETS, SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.
WILLIAM B. MACKENZIE, Superintendent,
No. 763 Broadway.

LAMA SHAWLS.
BLACK AND WHITE CHANTILLY LACE SHAWLS,
LACE POINTES, AND BURNOUS ROTONDES, &c.

BOUGHT AT AUCTION DURING THE LAST WEEK AT 30 PER CENT. BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION, AND ON SALE AT

POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

MOURNING FOULARDS—FROM AUCTION.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.

INDIA FOULARD SILKS, ELEGANT STYLES AND QUALITY,

$10 per dress, cost $14 to import.

N. B.—BLACK ALPACAS, SPLENDID MAKE, DEMI-LUSTRE, below cost of importation. Also, QUEEN'S CLOTH, $5 per dress, half price. Call and see them.

W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK BROADCLOTHS, SLIGHTLY wet on the voyage of importation, selling very low by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE,
OPENING FROM AUCTION,

400 CASES STRAW GOODS,
LEGHORNS,
PEDALS,
SPLIT-STRAWS,
ROUGH-AND-READYS,
NEAPOLITANS,
MILAN BRAIDS,
CANTON BRAIDS,
COBURGS,
PEARLS,
FANCY STRAWS,
BONNETS,
BLOOMERS,
HATS,
IN
ALL THE
NEW
SHAPES.
1,500 BONNETS, LAST SEASON'S, 6c., 12c.
2,000 BLOOMERS, LAST SEASON'S, 6c., 12c.
BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.
BONNET RIBBONS, 6c., 10c., 12c., 15c.
BONNET RIBBONS, 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c.
NEW STYLES IN TRIMMING-RIBBONS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
YAK LACE FOR DRESS-TRIMMING, 5c.
SILK BARBE LACE, WIDE, 12½c.
YARD WIDE FANCY BOBINETS, 10c.
EMBROIDERIES.
2,000 DOUBLE BANDS, 10c., 25c.
3,000 STRIP NEEDLEWORK, 10c. to 50c.
5,000 LINEN SHIRT-BOSOMS, 15c., 18c. and 20c.
1,500 LINEN SETS COLLARS AND CUFFS, 12½c.
LOT CURTAIN MUSLINS, CHEAP.
PLAIN AND FIGURED SWISSES.
LOT WHITE MARSEILLES, 44c. to 50c.
15,000 GENTS' AND LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.
2,000 LINEN TOWELS, CHEAP.
8,000 YARDS LINEN TOWELING, 6c., 12½c., 15c., 18c.
AUCTION LOTS.
2,500 PAIRS ALEXANDRE'S SILK GLOVES, 25c.
1,500 PAIRS LADIES' FINE BERLIN GLOVES, 15c.
2,000 PAIRS GENTS' FINE BERLIN GLOVES, 15c.
AUCTION LOT GLOVES AND MITTS.
HOSIERY.
CASE MISSES' LISLE LACE HOSE, 25c.
CASE LADIES' WHITE COTTON HOSE, 12½c.
CASE LADIES' HEAVY COTTON HOSE, 15c. to 20c.
CASE GENTS' HALF-HOSE, 12½c., 15c. and 20c.
3 CASES LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' HOSE.
WET ON THE VOYAGE.
AUCTION LOTS IN DRESS BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, BRAIDS, FANCY GOODS, COMBS, BRUSHES, SILKS, &c., &c.
BEST PINS, 4c. PAPER.
GOOD NEEDLES, 5c. PAPER.
CLEARING OUT
ALL OUR DRESS-GOODS.
ALPACAS, POPLINS, DELAINES, STRIPES,
PLAIDS, PLAIN AND FIGURED GOODS
MARKED WAY DOWN.
DRESS-GOODS, 10c., 12½c., 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c.
DRESS-GOODS, 25c., 28c., 31c., 35c., 37½c.
YARD-WIDE DRESS LAWNS, 18c.
YARD-WIDE ORGANDIES, 18c.
LOT SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 18c.
LOT SPRING DELAINES, 18c.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

LADIES KNOW OR SHOULD KNOW, where to buy BLACK SILKS the cheapest in New-York.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS by the single one or dozen, retailed at manufacturers' prices.

To avoid the rush, come early.

J. SIMONSON, Jr.,
No. 419 Canal-st., near Varick-st.

2,000 LONG GRENADINE VAILS.

Choice shades in blue, drab and brown, retailing at importers' prices, at

VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

50 doz. latest styles, just opened, at the lowest market prices, at

VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

BLACK AND WHITE PLAID CHALLIES.

5,000 yards, at 23c. a yard.
3,000 yards super, at 3[illegible]c. a yard.
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

LADIES' TUCKED WAISTS.

20 doz. fine styles, in Swiss and Jaconet, just opened, cheap, at

VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

Manhattan, Duplex and American Hoop Skirts.
French Cotille and German Corsets.
At low prices, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

RATS FOR THE HAIR, COILS, ROLLS,
NETS, BRUSHES, COMBS, POMADES, and
Fancy Goods of all kinds, at low prices.
Wide Alpaca Braids, 36 yards for $1.
3,000 pieces Tape Trimming, 12 yards for 38c.
Best quality undressed Kid Gloves, 88c. a pair.
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

CURTAIN AND VESTIBULE LACES
And MUSLINS, from auction.
At about half the regular prices.
At VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

NEW LOTS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
CLUNY, VALENCIENNES AND GUIPURE LACES,
WROUGHT SILK LACE MANTLES,
SHETLAND SHAWLS, SILK MIXED SHAWLS,
LINEN SHEETING, LINEN DAMASK,
LINEN DIAPERS AND NAPKINS,
WHITE LISLE GLOVES, LACE MITTS,
HOSIERY AND MADE-UP GOODS,
BLACK AND COLORED BELTINGS,
At bargains, at
VALENTINE & CO.'S, No. 12 4th-av.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

READY TO-DAY.

From auction, New Bonnet Ribbons, Millinery Silks, Flowers, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Embroideries, Laces, Gloves and Hosiery—all under regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

STRAW GOODS every morning from the manufacturers.

STRAW GOODS from the auction sales.

Our rooms are so crowded with novelties that we cannot describe them. Come and see.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

You can purchase cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call. Largest stock of ribbons and straw goods in the City. Mark the address.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

Second floor—Straw Goods.
Third floor—Millinery and Ribbons.
Fourth floor—Case Goods only.

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244. JUST RECEIVED, 244.

A large assortment of HUCK, FRINGED DIAPER, BATH and TURKISH Towels; SNOW-DROP and DAMASK Napkins; BROWN LOOM DAMASK and SNOW-DROP Table Damask; White and Colored Marseilles, Alhambra, Lancaster and Manchester Quilts; 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Barnsley Linen Sheeting.

PILLOW-CASE Linen and Cotton by the yard; Linen and Cotton Pillow Cases and Sheets on hand and made to order.

WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS, Crash Toweling, &c., all at much less than the regular market prices.

Also on hand and made to order, HUSK, STRAW, HAIR, SEA-GRASS, MOSS and SPRING MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, &c. A large assortment of Government mattresses made over, equal to new, in all sizes. Government sheets, pillow-cases, counterpanes, &c. All kinds of iron furniture on hand and made to order. The iron furniture business of No. 233 Canal-st. will remove May 1 to No. 244 Canal-st.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

FAMILY MOURNING.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

We offer some MOST EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, from auction, consisting of FRENCH BOMBAZINES, 6-4 DELAINES, TAMISE CLOTHS, GRENADINES, GRENADINE BAREGES, CANVAS BAREGE, MARETZS, SPANISH CRAPES, TAMARTINES, CHALLY CLOTHS, &c., &c.

N. B.—Just received, a splendid line of ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, at a great reduction. Also one case of CRAPE CLOTH, over two yards wide, $10 per dress.

W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL MAKE, MONDAY, APRIL 30,
Large additions to their
Popular stocks of
DRESS GOODS, AT AUCTION PRICES.
Also,
ELEGANT SILK MANTILLAS, SACQUES, &c.,
Of Paris and New-York manufacture;
PIQUE JOUPONS,
and a choice lot of
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
At $250, formerly sold at $400.
Broadway and 10th-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CARPETS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
RICH VESTIBULE LACES,
FAMILY LINENS,
AND
SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS AND DAMASK NAPKINS,
Cut, made up and marked at short notice.
ALSO,
WINDOW SHADES, MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE, FORMERLY 657.

All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemise Yokes, Nightgown Yokes, Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments of Ladies' and Misses' Sets, Varieties, Handkerchiefs and Skirts.

Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order.

Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
REDUCED PRICES.

Owing to the large decline in upholstery goods, we have concluded to reduce the price of our stock of furniture 20 per cent. for the next thirty days.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, and 65 Chrystie-st.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—Carpets, bedding, parlor and bedroom suites, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, Nos. 209 and 211 Hudson-st., corner of Canal-st. Housekeepers supplied, and can pay by instalments if preferred.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COMPLETE OUTFIT in furniture, in suites or otherwise. Also, Pollhardt's parlor bedsteads, save rent and room. No. 137 Bleecker-st., corner Sullivan-st.

FOR SALE—A PLIMPTON SECRETARY BEDstead, as good as new. Price $125. Apply to T. MANN, American Express Depot, No. 61 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, &c., by the load or room. H. G. HAEGER, No. 380 West 34th-st., and No. 252 9th-av.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA, OF THE INMAN Line, will sail from Pier No. 44 North River, for Liverpool direct, at noon on WEDNESDAY, May 2, carrying steerage passengers only. Rate of passage $30 currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	May 5
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	May 12
CITY OF PARIS	SATURDAY	May 19
CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY	May 26
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	June 2

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$120	Steerage	$35
First Cabin to London	125	Steerage to London	40
First Cabin to Paris	135	Steerage to Paris	50

Wednesday's steamers will temporarily carry freight only.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 5
NAPOLEON III	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, May 19
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, June 2
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows: AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

New line of first-class side-wheel steamers between NEW-YORK AND BREMEN VIA COWES, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all grades, carrying the U. S. Mail. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

Baltic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, A. G. JONES, Commander....26th April.

Mississippi, (chartered,) 2,500 tons, 600 horse power, G. SUMNER, Commander....10th May.

Atlantic, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power, CHAS. HOYER, Commander....31st May.

Baltic, A. G. JONES....14th June.

Western Metropolis, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power, H. SANDERS, Commander....28th June.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

Rates of passage, payable in gold, or its equivalent: First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

For freight and passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

For subscription to the stock of this Company, offering a safe and dividend paying investment, apply to V. PRECHT, Secretary, Office of the North Am. Lloyd, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	May 12, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	June 9, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	July 7, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin....$132 50 | Second cabin....$80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 9.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 16.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 23.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 30.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 6.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE STEAMER NORTH AMERICA will be detained until MONDAY, the 30th inst., to allow the merchants an opportunity to answer their letters per SOUTH AMERICA, due on the 29th from Brazil.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

FOR

RIO DE JANEIRO

CALLING AT

ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.

THE NORTH AMERICA, TIMMERMAN, Commander, WILL LEAVE ON SATURDAY, 28TH OF APRIL.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the Post-office. Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.

For freight or passage, apply to THOMAS ASCENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MALTA	SATURDAY, May 5.
PALMYRA	WEDNESDAY, May 16.
TARIFA	WEDNESDAY, May 23.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Sidewheel Steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on May 9.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M. FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

Freight at printed tariff rates.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.

NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING, EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.

The fast-sailing steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. FREDK. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having handsome accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Nos. 54 Wall-st. or 96 West-st.

Bills of lading signed at the office, No. 96 West-st., corner of Cedar.

GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

MAY.

1st. ARIZONA, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
11th. COSTA RICA, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, via NICARAGUA, ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH. REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class.	Second class.	Third class.
$175 to $200.	$125.	$65.

In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, JERRY W. SMITH, Commander, On SATURDAY, May 19, at noon, From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river ensures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at the freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway, Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA,

EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.

EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.

The fast and favorite steamship SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails May 5. MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails May 12.

Cabin passage, $20.

Through tickets issued to the interior.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON	Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES	Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT REDUCED RATES.

Cabin passage....$20

The favorite side-wheel, passenger steamship GENERAL BARNES, will leave on SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 141 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

First-class passage....$20.

EVERY THURSDAY, landing cargo in Savannah the following Monday morning.

The new and first-class steamship HUNTER, Capt. M. L. ROGERS, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, May 3.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.

Agents in Savannah: HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE.

The favorite fast sailing steamship LEO will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. R. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA	Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship EMILY B. SOUDER, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON.

Regular Line of First-class Steamships, Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.

The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

PASSAGE TICKET FOR SALE—BERTH in a very choice state-room in steamer Persia, to sail Wednesday, May 2. Apply to DENISON, BENSIE & CO., No. 98 Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRIDGEPORT STEAMBOAT CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BRIDGEPORT.

The new, splendid and fast sailing steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York daily, from Pier No. 35 E. R., foot Catharine-st., at 3 P. M., arriving in time to connect with New-York and New-Haven train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning, leaves Bridgeport daily, from the Housatonic Railroad wharf, at 7:30 A. M., on arrival of early morning trains from Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Breakfast and tea on board.

The steamer STAMFORD, Capt. ARTHUR MELLEN, leaves New-York from same pier at 11 A. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroad trains. Returning, will leave Naugatuck Railroad wharf every night (Saturdays excepted) at 11 P. M. Dinner on board. Fare on either boat $1. Freight received for Bridgeport and Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, and forwarded daily at lowest rates. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new, fast and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, will, on and after SATURDAY, March 31, leave New-York from Pier No. 43, East River, for Orient, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave Sag Harbor for Greenport, Orient and New-York on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board.

For further particulars inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMboat ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, April 30, leave from Desbrosses-st. at 7:20 and 34th-st. pier at 7:45 A. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, and Hudson.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception), at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR HARLEM AND HIGH BRIDGE.—The steamer MASSASOIT will run every fair SUNDAY during the season, between Peck-slip and Harlem, commencing April 22 as follows: Leave Harlem 8½ A. M., 11½ A. M., 2½ P. M., 5½ P. M.; leave Peck-slip 10 A. M., 1 P. M., 3½ P. M., 6½ P. M.; landing at 34th-st. and 120th-st. each way.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—CROSSETT'S GROVE, IN Staten Island Sound; new and very attractive; plenty of shade; platform 100 feet by 60; good landing; a beautiful sail; also the very handsome side-wheel steamboat HENRY SMITH to charter, with other boats, barges and groves, such as desired. Committees can obtain all information. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSION PARTIES—DUDLEY'S, Myers' and other Groves. Steamboats of all kinds; barge Walter Sands and others. For choice of days apply early to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS.—THE BEAUTIFUL NEW SIDE-wheel steamboat HENRY SMITH to charter; also, other boats, barges and groves, such as desired. Office No. 382 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

EXTREME VALUE PAID FOR
DIAMONDS, SECOND HAND WATCHES, JEWELRY
OLD GOLD & SILVER.
ORIGINAL JACOBS,
407 BROADWAY

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (nitrous oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Gernochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 10,000 patients and the medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices, Nos. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, 23 YEARS OLD, is desirous of corresponding with some young lady, with a view to matrimony. Address F. J. CLAVERING, New-York Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXperienced servants, either in Brooklyn or the country, one as good thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, or to cook and assist as laundress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; understands taking charge of silver plate, &c., and have excellent reference. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, or will do plain sewing, by a very neat and most efficient girl; has lived eighteen months in her last situation, to where she refers; will be found an obliging and most desirable servant; wages moderate. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands her business perfectly, in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 87 West 19th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls in a private family; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other as nurse and help, with the chamberwork or waiting; no objection to going to the country for the Summer; good references can be given. Can be seen at No. 336 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as seamstress, chambermaid or nurse; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' machine; none need call except a family who goes to the country or who resides there permanently. Call on Monday at No. 309 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE young women, situations, one as chambermaid and to do fine washing, and the other as waitress; the best of City reference can be given from their last places, where they have lived seven years. Please call at No. 147 7th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant; has the best of City reference from a place where she lived 9 years; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, or as children's maid and seamstress; understands family sewing; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; prefers going to the country. Address N. C., No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant person; is fully competent to take charge of an infant or to do chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 677 3d-av., corner of 46th-st., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by one who thoroughly understands her business as such; can produce first-class City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 305 24th-st., one door from 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as infant nurse or care of grown children; understands her business thoroughly; has unexceptionable City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and intelligent colored young woman, as nurse or chambermaid and waiting, or as lady's maid to travel, &c.; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of first-class servants; City or country; of all nations; cooks of all kinds, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble German Protestant as child's nurse and seamstress; or would wait on an invalid lady; has no objections to the country; can come highly recommended. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 272 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND waiter to an invalid gentleman; best of reference as to capability; no objection to travel. Can be seen from 10 to 12, at No. 75 Carmine-st., front room, first floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A highly experienced Protestant woman; is a most reliable person to take the entire care of an infant; is a good needle woman; reference first-class. Apply at No. 417 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as ladies' maid and seamstress; can operate on the machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and waitress, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, or as parlor maid; can do fine washing and fluting; wages $10; City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant American woman of Scotch descent as chambermaid, or to assist with grown children or fine washing; would be willing to go to the country with a family. Apply for two days at SANDRESS', No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS nurse; can take entire charge of a baby or grown children; can cut and fit; no objection to go in the country. Call for two days at No. 120 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook; unexceptionable City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; or would take care of children; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 143 East 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK or to do general housework; no objection to the country. Call at No. 39 New Canal-st., top floor, front room. Good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook, washer and ironer; 7 years' reference from last place. Call at No. 420 7th-av., between 36th and 37th-sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED,—BY A FIRST CLASS COOK, with good city references, a situation in the City or country; makes pastry, soups and jellies; baking in all its branches; do the easy washing. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days; call at No. 176 East 17th-st. City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands cooking and all its branches; willing to do the coarse washing; a City place preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present employer's, with whom she has lived five years, this day only, at No. 137 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, in City or country, as down-stairs servant; is a good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; has good references. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and sewer; has good reference; understands the care of children and is very tidy. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or chambermaid and waiting; good references. Call for two days at No. 99 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to go to Newport; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 490 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; understands hair-dressing. Can be seen at No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble, healthy young woman as wet nurse; has plenty of milk; no objection to go in the country. Apply at the Employment Office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, understands French fluting, and doing up of muslins; best City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 15th-st., between Broadway and 4th-ave.

WANTED—BY A NATIVE OF BELFAST, A situation as dressmaker, or as cutter and fitter; prefers going to the country. Address MARTHA, No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., thoroughly; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as competent waitress in a private family; can give seven years' references; no objections to go to the country. Call at No. 67 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class waitress; has excellent City reference; country preferred. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; good references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 325 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as a first-class cook, or to take charge of a gentleman's house. Call at No. 27 8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; willing to go with a family to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation to take care of children and sew; at present employed at No. 68 East 21st-st. Call for two days.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, porters, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, housekeepers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or week as seamstress; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine, and assist in dressmaking. Call at No. 121 West 20th-st.

A FRENCH PARISIAN LADY WISHES a situation as lady's companion, or to take charge of one or two grown children. Apply at Mrs. BEKAERT'S, No. 208 Wooster-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of reference for sobriety and capability; no objection to the country. Call on or address W. H., at the feed-store of Mr. Clinch, No. 29 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a steady single man, who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; willing to go to the country; the man as coachman; willing to make himself generally useful; the wife to do general housework, &c.; best references given. Address J. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; can give the best of City testimonials for honesty, sobriety and capability from one and each of his former employers. Call or address M. C., for two days at No. 938 Broadway, corner 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; can milk and is not afraid to work; country preferred; good reference. Call or address T. S., for two days, at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener by a man of long experience in both branches; is long accustomed to City driving; best of City reference for either situation. Address H., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant; is a sober, careful driver, and is willing to make himself useful; has good City references. No objection to go in the country. Call, or address J. F., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable young man, who is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to any part of the country; has City references. Address D. M., or call at No. 103 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY J. SMITH, SEEDSMAN, NO. 65 Liberty-st., New-York, to procure a situation on a gentleman's place for a Scotch gardener, that I can recommend as a first-rate practical gardener. Apply as above.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced coachman, who also understands plain vegetable gardening; first-class references from last employer. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as coachman in a private family; good reference from last employer. Call or address No. 310 West 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as first-class coachman; can come well recommended from his last place. Call at, or address No. 81 West 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN man as coachman; prefers Westchester County; has the best of references. To be seen at No. 214 William-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAMILY WITH no children, in the city or country; can tend horses and do garden and farm work; the wife for the household. Apply at No. 486 Broome street, front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable man, as butler or butler and valet; highest City reference. Can be seen or heard of at his present employer's, No. 171 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is willing and obliging; best references given; would go the country if required. Address J. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble man and his wife: man as farmer, wife as general work; good reference. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk; has good references; wages no object. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address C. E. H., No. 57 West Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., a large number of recommended servants of all nations; first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., for excellent places, City and country.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A HOUSEKEEPER to do the work of three in family, and take the entire charge, in an American family. No objections to one that has one or two children. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—FOR A FAMILY IN NEWPORT, two Protestants; a seamstress—one capable of cutting and fitting ladies dresses and to dress hair; the other as kitchen maid. Apply, with references, at MRS. SANDERS, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom to go a short distance in the country. Apply at office of Metropolitan Steamship Company, Pier No. 34 East River.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, YOUNG LADIES experienced in the straw department, at EDWARD RIDLEY'S, No. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. Apply between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

FARM HANDS—WANTED, TWO MEN USED to driving oxen and drilling and blasting rocks, and general farm labor. Apply at No. 392 9th-st., 12 o'clock Monday.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE EMBROIderies, at EDWARD RIDLEY'S, No. 311 Grand-st. Call between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A CHILD three weeks old. Apply at No. 122 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, INTELLIGENT youth, 18 years old, as a messenger; good references required. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 5 William-st.

WANTED—A DRAUGHTSMAN, WHO UNDERstands surveying and computation. Address H. FARRAND, Rahway, New-Jersey.

WANTED—TWENTY AGENTS AT NO. 191 7TH-av. Apply immediately. Ring the express bell.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER. No others need apply, at No. 425 6th-av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WITH good recommendations wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses and houseworkers.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.

10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. B. BRAYTON, On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS, On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:20, and 6:25 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 M., for the purpose of considering the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The exorbitant price now paid by the people of this City for a very inferior quality of gas, both for public and domestic use, is the source of constant and universal complaint, and imposes upon the Common Council the duty of seeking for and applying a remedy; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Lamps and Gas be and they are hereby directed to fully investigate the entire subject connected with the manufacture of gas in this City for lighting purposes; that a comparison be instituted between the cost and quality of the gas furnished by the present gas companies and that supplied to other large cities; that the advisability of organizing a department or bureau in the City Government charged with the duty of supplying gas for public and private consumption in all parts of our City be fully and carefully considered, and that the Committee report thereon with such recommendations as in their opinion will be best calculated to attain the desired object—cheaper and better gas for illuminating purposes—at the earliest practicable period.

All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear without further notice.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
CHAS. McBRIEN, } Committee.
WM. L. ELY,

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 13th day of April, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1866:

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 164 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.

Two panels of 101 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of said Board, at the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the petition presented in the Board of Aldermen for the widening of West-st., from Canal-st. to the Battery.

All persons in favor of or opposed to the proposed improvement are invited to attend.

MICHAEL NORTON,
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
BERNARD REILLY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, April 30, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 16 City Hall.

ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
GEORGE D. KELLOGG,
Committee.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARIES, &c., bought for cash, at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. A large stock of books always for sale.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager....J. H. Selwyn

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!

Notwithstanding the SATISFACTORY SUCCESS AND UNQUALIFIED ENCOMIUMS bestowed both by the press and the public on the presentation of the interesting romantic drama, SURPASSING ALL PREVIOUS OLYMPIC SPECTACLES, from the French of Alex. Dumas, entitled THE THREE GUARDSMEN, with MAGNIFICENT SCENERY! BEAUTIFUL MUSIC! CORRECT COSTUMES! SUPERB APPOINTMENTS! AND UNEQUALED CAST OF CHARACTERS, and which for five weeks has drawn CROWDED HOUSES, and acknowledged by all who have witnessed it the most BRILLIANT PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON.

It is necessary on account of arrangements having been made for the production of ANOTHER STARTLING NOVELTY, to announce that after a few nights more it MUST POSITIVELY BE WITHDRAWN, and seats should be secured in advance to witness the LAST PERFORMANCES.

Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Open at 7½; begin at 8.

LAST SIX NIGHTS of Mr. Lester Wallack's performances, in consequence of the production of A NEW DRAMA, which will be presented, for the first time, MAY 7.

MONDAY, April 30, last time but one, Mrs. Inchbald's Sterling Comedy, TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.

To conclude with Morton's laughable Afterpiece, the ETON BOY.

In which programme will appear Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Holston, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. John Sefton, and Miss Ione Burke.

TUESDAY—(last time but one)—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
WEDNESDAY—(last time)—THE WONDER.
THURSDAY—(last time)—HOW SHE LOVES HIM.
FRIDAY—(last time)—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
SATURDAY—(last time)—TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY and BOOTS AT THE SWAN.
MONDAY, May 7—A NEW DRAMA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. TAYLEURE, MANAGER.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAY 7th AND 8th.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.

First and only time in Brooklyn, of "THE LITTLE BAREFOOT." Miss Mitchell's beautiful companion-play to "FANCHON, THE CRICKET."

Box Sheet open Thursday, May 3d, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

HAVANA GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

Director....J. GRAU.

Also, Lessee of the grand THEATRE TACON, of Havana, and the new and elegant FRENCH THEATRE, 14th-street.

MR. GRAU respectfully announces that he will give a short season of Italian Opera of TEN SUBSCRIPTION NIGHTS, with his Havana Opera Company. Mr. Grau also takes pleasure to state that, through the courtesy of Mr. Max Maretzek, the present lessee, he is enabled to present his Company in the New-York Academy.

OPENING NIGHT ON THURSDAY, MAY 3.

IL TROVATORE.

With a new and brilliant star cast.

The regular sale of tickets for two nights, will commence on Monday at the box-office of the Academy, at Root & Anthony's, No. 137 Nassau-st., and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, GRAND MATINEE.

First Opera night in Brooklyn, May 5.

SIG. P. CENTEMERI, AT IRVING HALL, May 2.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st., Immense success of the laughable sketch, TAMING AN ELEPHANT. Tyrolean Galoots, Lucinda at the Soiree, Clog Reel LES MISERABLES. Rollin Howard as Sonnambula. SHYLOCK. Portia, Nelse Seymour; Duke, Dan Bryant. Plantation Festival—The Black Brigade.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel. Change of programme twice a week. New scenes and new faces. Beautiful Mocking-Bird song. The Great Bond Robbery. Songs, Dances, Comicalities, Farces, Burlesques, &c. To conclude with BLACK STATUE.

THE CELEBRATED ADAH ISAACS MENKEN as MAZEPPA at the BROADWAY THEATRE, MONDAY NIGHT, April 30. Orchestra chairs for sale at the theatre ticket-office, St. Nicholas Hotel.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

O. S.—1832.

CHOLERA DROPS.

Depot No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

DR. MANCHES TREATS PRIVATE diseases in male and female, at Office No. 658 Broadway, New-York. Female Regulator, $5, by mail or otherwise.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 162 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. $2. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

CHOLERA PREVENTIVE—DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID, the most powerful disinfectant known. Recommended editorially by the *Evening Post, Journal of Commerce, New-York Observer, Christian Intelligencer, New-York Evangelist, Examiner & Chronicle*, and other papers. Sold by JOHN DARBY & CO., No. 160 William-st.

LADIES WHO NEED A CONFIDENTIAL medical adviser should consult Dr. HARRISON. One interview is sufficient. His Female Monthly Regulator, which will have the desired effect in a few hours, sent to order everywhere. Price, $5. Office, No. 33 6th-av.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 12 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," $1 25. R. WARNER, Pub'r, 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

AMUSEMENT FOR THE MILLION.
DELIGHTFUL PLACE OF FAMILY RESORT.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
MYRIADS OF CURIOSITIES.
ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE UNDER CONTRIBUTION.
CHANGE! CHANGE!! CHANGE!!!
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾.
A GRAND ROMANTIC DRAMA.
INTERESTING! EXCITING!! SENSATIONAL!!!
CLAUDE MARCEL;
OR,
THE IDIOT OF TARBES.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENIC EFFECTS, NOVEL MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS AND COSTUMES.

Mrs. J. J. Prior, Mrs. W. L. Jamison, Misses Jennie Cleaver, Kehoe, Emma Shell, Addie Le Brun, Messrs. Hadaway, Daly, W. L. Jamison, H. E. Johnstone, Haviland, Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton, &c., appear.

MASTER ALLIE TURNER,
THE INFANT DRUMMER—FOUR YEARS OLD,
whose performance is remarkable and pleasing.
At all hours may be seen the celebrated
AUSTRALIAN LIVING BIRD-SHOW,
RARE SPECIES,
specimens of which may be purchased:
THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THE TALLEST GIANTESS IN THE WORLD.
A COMPANY OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS EVER EXHIBITED,
out-rivaling in appearance and stature the celebrated
TOM THUMB TROUPE.
A BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
SPLENDID AND ENTERTAINING COSMORAMAS.
INGENIOUS GLASS BLOWERS.
WONDERFUL HAPPY FAMILY.
GRAND AQUARIA—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.
A LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SERPENTS, THREE-HORNED BULL—TWO NYL-GHAUS.
GEOLOGICAL, CONCHOLOGICAL AND NUMISMATIC COLLECTION, SPECIMENS OF NATURAL HISTORY, WAX STATUARY, PAINTINGS, HISTORICAL RELICS, &c.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

SIG. MAZZOLENI, AT IRVING HALL, May 2.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor....Mr. J. W. Lingard

Engaged for six nights only, with MR. W. TANNER, who has just arrived from Europe with a wonderful troupe of educated DOGS AND MONKEYS, all of whom appear in a grand serio comical extravaganza, as performed before Her Majesty Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, by special command; also before the Emperor Napoleon III, the Emperor of Brazil, the Queen of Spain, the King of Portugal, &c., &c. IMMENSE HIT of the New Burlesque of the PHORTY THIEVES, with all its magnificent scenery and gorgeous effects. The drama of Jaques Ship.

FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of W. Walter Grisdall.

RICHARD HOFFMAN, AT IRVING HALL, May 2.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT....MANAGER

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

NIGHT PERFORMANCES AT 8 O'CLOCK.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 30,

Second week of the superb equestrienne, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,

from the Cirque Napoleon, Paris. The press teems with eulogistic laudations of this peerless artiste, and fashionable and crowded audiences attest with rapturous applause their high appreciation of her ASTONISHING SKILL AND ELECTRIFYING INTREPIDITY.

Twenty-fifth week of the Champion Horseman, MR. JAMES ROBINSON, and his Infantile Wonder CLARENCE.

Second week of the Champion Leaper of England, MR. JAMES E. COOKE, in his classic equestrian acts, and MIRACULOUS ÆRIAL LEAPS.

The brilliant galaxy of Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Stars in their Sensational Specialties.

WINTER GARDEN.

THE GREAT COMIC ARTISTS, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, EVERY EVENING IN A FEAST OF FUN.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Grand Concert for the benefit of the Charleston orphans, under the charge of Bishop Lynch, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 30, at the Cooper Institute. Bishop Lynch will speak on the occasion.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON'S

Celebrated painting, "SPALATRO'S VISION OF THE BLOODY HAND," on free exhibition at the gallery of S. P. AVERY, No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK. H. M. PIERCE, President.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, YONKERS, N. Y.

W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH ELOCUTION class for teachers and schools will begin on MONDAY, April 30, at 3½ P. M., No. 9 University-place; $15 a term of 20 lessons. A number of pupils from the same school can obtain particular advantages. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to gain admittance to the evening course will please present themselves at the Seminary, No. 9 University-place, at 8 o'clock precisely, on Monday evening, April 30, or on the next day. Grade of prices: The first term, (20 lessons,) $30 each member; the second term, $25; the third, $20; the fourth, $18, &c. Post-office Box No. 4,524.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co., Penn. Vacancies for a few good boys. Pupils enjoy all the comforts of a Christian home, with proper intellectual and physical training, in the most healthy district of the State. Can remain during Summer months. Principal in New-York City on the 21st inst. For particulars address as above. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

SARATOGA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—A select Classical and Commercial School for Boys; number limited to 30; boys thoroughly prepared for college, counting-house, West Point or Naval Academy; Summer term commences May 1. Circulars may be had, or the Principal consulted, by calling at the book-store of Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, between 11 and 12. A. J. ROBB, A. M., Principal.

AT NO. 609 BROADWAY, DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy will remain open, day and evening, all Summer. Pupils receive private instruction in practical book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., and learn more of business affairs in one month than in years at ordinary schools.

BEDFORD ACADEMY, BEDFORD, WESTchester County, N. Y.—Summer term commences May 1. The principal will receive a limited number of boys in his family. For circulars address D. S. DUSINBERRE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., will reopen for the session of 1866-7, on Sept. 20. For circulars, with terms and references, apply as above.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR BOYS—Amherst, Mass. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal. The forty-first semi-annual session will commence May 2. Circulars forwarded upon request.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—L. WILSON, A. M., Principal. A family boarding school for 15 pupils. Location healthy; river view. Terms moderate.

FOUR WORTHY PUPILS ARE WANTED to fill a vacancy in a first-class school in New-England. The Principal can be seen for two days at the Park Hotel, Room No. 30, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

THEADELPHIC INSTITUTE—A BOARDing school, classical, commercial, agricultural, military and primary. Number of pupils limited to 24. New-Milford, Conn. A. S. ROGERS, A. M., Principal.

WHITE PLAINS INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS. Address Rev. Dr. HARRIS, White Plains, Westchester Co., N. Y.

THE MISSES MARSHALL WILL REmove their school on May 5, from No. 141 to No. 150 West 38th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23½ miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 1. For Circulars address the Principal.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS WANTED—For schools and seminaries; correspondents wanted in every State and town. To secure competent teachers or suitable schools, address the "American Educational Union," No. 485 Broadway, New-York.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD SEVERAL years' successful experience as governess in this City, and can give the highest of references, desires an engagement for the Summer. Address TEACHER, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, HAVING SEVEN YEARS' experience in teaching, and who converses in French, desires a situation as governess during the Summer vacation, in a family going into the country. Apply at No. 8 West 37th-st.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED—AT THE Orphans' Home, corner 49th-st. and Lexington-av. She must be a member of the Episcopal Church.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

In accordance with the universal wish, and to afford accommodation to the crowds who nightly throng the Theatre, the Manager has the pleasure to announce that the admirable play, entitled INGOMAR, in which MISS BATEMAN has created such a marked impression, as the pure and beautiful PARTHENIA, will be performed EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK. The press and the public have unanimously accorded to this chaste and classic interpretation their warmest approval, all conceding it to be characterized by a maidenly grace and modest sweetness, that renders it one of Miss Bateman's most exquisite impersonations.

MONDAY EVENING, April 30,
SEVENTH NIGHT of the Play entitled
INGOMAR,
THE BARBARIAN.
MISS BATEMAN as PARTHENIA,
THE GREEK MAIDEN,
Supported by MR. J. C. COWPER,
As the Barbarian Chief, INGOMAR.

The cast will comprise the names of Mr. Geo. Becks, Mr. J. G. Burnett, E. B. Holmes, D. E. Ralton, J. W. Blaisdell, Danvers, Barry, and Miss Mary Wells.

The piece mounted with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. CORRECT AND PICTURESQUE COSTUMES, &c., &c.

Seats secured six days in advance.

TUESDAY, eighth appearance of Miss BATEMAN as PARTHENIA in INGOMAR.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 5, at 1 O'CLOCK, FIRST GRAND PARTHENIA MATINEE.

WINTER GARDEN.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS

of the original

IRISH BOY AND YANKEE GIRL,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, April 30, IN AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL, commencing with the beautiful Irish drama, entitled ALL HALLOW EVE, OR, SNAP-APPLE NIGHT.

RODDY O'CONNOR	MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
KITTY KILLEEN	MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Pierce Joyce	Mr. C. M. Walcot
Miles Dalton	Mr. H. Bland
Peter McGraw	Mr. W. S. Andrews
Corney Driscoll	W. A. Donaldson
Alice Dalton	Miss Blanche Grey
Biddy the Rag	Mrs. H. P. Grattan

after which the comedy entitled YANKEE COURTSHIP.

OUR JEMIMA	MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

To conclude with the roaring farce called the IRISH TIGER.

PADDY RYAN	MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Alderman Marrowfat	Mr. John Dyott
Sir Charles Lavender	W. F. Burroughs
Mr. Bilberry	H. Bland
Miss Marrowfat	Mrs. Mark Smith
Fancy	Mrs. Walcot

In preparation, and will shortly be produced with entirely NEW SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS, AND A SPLENDID CAST, the very successful Irish drama entitled THE CONNIE SOOGAH.

Doors open at 7¼; commences at 7¾.

SENORITA C. POCH, AT IRVING HALL, May 2.

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Lessee, Director, and Manager....G. L. FOX.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL THIS WEEK.
REAPPEARANCE OF THE FULL DRAMATIC CORPS.
MR. G. L. FOX IN ANOTHER PANTOMIME.
THE SAXON'S OATH.
THE FOUR LOVERS.
THE GOLDEN FARMER.
Friday—BENEFIT OF W. H. WHALLEY.

MARBLE STATUES BY LARKIN G. MEAD, Jr., "THE BATTLE STORY," "LA CONTADINELLA," "ECHO," and others. On and after TUESDAY, May 1, every DAY and EVENING, at the Studio Building, No. 15 West 10th-st. Admission 25 cents.

DODWORTH'S HALL.

FIRST GRAND CONCERT OF MISS ELLA MELVILLE will take place at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway on MONDAY EVENING, April 30, assisted by her pupils and a number of eminent artists. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert commences at 8.

HOOPER'S ART WAREROOM, NO. 111 NASSAU-ST.—The balance of oil paintings and engravings must be sold at any price on Monday, last day. Store let.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY

PIANO-FORTE.

Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.

Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.

Call or send for circulars with illustrations to WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

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Established 1823.

MANUFACTURES OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

Warerooms No. 652 Broadway.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS have been awarded 5 medals for the superiority of their instruments over all competitors, 14 of which were awarded in the months of September and October, 1865.

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Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded as abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.

WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, Square and Upright Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music a little soiled at 1½ cents per page.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVERSTRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

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PIANOFORTES—TWO NEW AND TWO SECond-hand pianos will be sold at cost prices, if called for this day, on account of moving. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS' UPRIGHT AND square pianos, wholesale and retail, and to rent, with the privilege to buy. 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Send for a circular.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county. GEORGE TALLCOT, Office No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

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Superior marking materials on the corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, in the bookstore.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND MERCHANDISE BROKERS.—At a meeting of Drug and other Brokers, held at the office of Messrs. Parsons & Petit, on Saturday afternoon, to consider the law recently passed by the Legislature to impose upon brokers' sales the same taxes as are paid by auctioneers, it was unanimously resolved that all merchants and brokers be invited to meet at the Exchange News Room, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., at 1 P. M. on MONDAY next, to consider what measures shall be taken in regard to said law.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY WHO LOST their personal effects while serving on vessels lost or destroyed, can recover pay for the same by the recent act of Congress. We have the proper forms for application. L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 139 4th-av., administered by the inventor, for the cure of rheumatism, metallic and chronic diseases. The best preventive of cholera.

FOR SALE—SHELVING, NEARLY NEW, WITH carved uprights and heavy mouldings, gloss painted, for a store 25x75; suitable for any business. Will be sold low at No. 219 6th-av.

UNION CLAIM AGENCY, NO. 25 CHAMbers-st., back room No. 5. Pensions, bounties, prize money, and all army and navy claims, promptly collected. Advice free.

THE NORTHWEST.

The Opening of Lake Navigation—The Productive Capacity of the Lake States—The Necessity of Increased Facilities for Transit—The Northern Pacific Railroad—The Necessity of Improvement of the St. Clair Flats—Facts in Relation to the Lake Commerce—President Johnson's Policy in Michigan.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Monday, April 23, 1866.

The opening of navigation is always an event of peculiar interest to the business community of the States bordering on the great lakes and the straits that connect them. These waters form a great national pathway of commerce, in which some five millions of people, a large producing and commercial class, are more or less intimately concerned. Lake Erie is now practically open as far as Dunkirk, below which point there are still large bodies of ice, which may interrupt navigation for a few days longer. Northward, on Lake Huron, steamers have been able to reach Saginaw, and as far up as Thunder Bay; and a pretty active trade has already been reopened along the western coast of this important inland sea. The straits of Mackinac and Sault de St. Marie are still impassable, and Green Bay is filled with large fields of ice, preventing free navigation through its length northward to Escanaba. This you will recollect is a new town, which is now becoming important as the terminus of the Peninsula Railroad, connecting with the iron regions of Lake Superior. It is hardly probable that lake navigation will be fully resumed until from the 1st to the 10th of May. But lively preparations are in progress along our docks for the trade on the western coast of Lake Huron, so important on account of its lumber and fish, and that of Lake Superior unsurpassed for the abundance and excellent quality of its minerals.

In accordance with a well-established principle, the productive capacity of all newly-settled countries increases in a much greater ratio than the increase of population. This is observable in the census statistics taken by the authorities of this State in 1864 as compared with those taken by the United States Marshals in 1860. Only thirty years since the Lake States, with the exception of Ohio, were entirely dependent upon the Eastern States for their breadstuffs, provisions and manufactures. The whole population, exclusive of Ohio, then scarcely exceeded two hundred thousand. Now there are nearly six millions. Should a like ratio of increase continue for the next twenty years, the population of these States, including Ohio, will, at the same period, exceed that of New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania combined, and the productive capacity will be increased in a much larger proportion. The improved lands of the seven States bordering on these inland seas, or which are immediately tributary thereto, from 1850 to 1860 show an increase of 180 per cent., and will have twenty years hence about 150,000,000 of acres of improved lands, or nearly three times the amount of similar lands in the Eastern States before alluded to. By a careful estimate it will be found that, taking the increase during the decade from 1850 to 1860 as the basis, the value of live stock will have increased from $270,454,908 to about $1,162,000,000; that the wheat produced will have increased from 86,665,107 bushels to about 350,000,000 bushels per year, and the increase of Indian corn from 319,337,444 bushels to 1,200,000,000 bushels per annum. A closer inspection of the returns will show a corresponding increase in almost every article of agricultural produce. Making a fair allowance for home consumption, and taking no allowance of live stock, dressed pork, wool, some of the coarser grains not enumerated above, and a variety of other products peculiar to this region, such as lumber, hard timber, minerals, &c., would it not be an interesting task for some political economist in your City to take a little time and cipher out the amount of shipping and other transportation facilities that will be demanded to get this vast and annually increasing volume of products to the seaboard? And it should be remembered, in this connection, that scarcely one-eighth of this immense Northwestern domain has yet been developed or settled. It may be set down as a truth that the present modes of transit between the East and West are now, at times, almost inadequate to transact the present, to say nothing of the increasing, business of this prolific region in the future; and many of our most intelligent citizens, who have given close attention to the subject, are of the opinion that should it be determined at once to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, and to enlarge the capacity of the present canals through your State, and though the Canada canals should be reconstructed so as to admit of the largest size lake propellers, and two or more additional main trunk railroads were projected through from the Mississippi to the Atlantic—that by the time these improvements were completed, the accumulating volume of Western trade would give them all full and profitable employment, and then leave a respectable amount of traffic to pass down the Mississippi River, especially should the Northern Pacific Railroad be wholly or even partially completed within the period specified. The construction of such a road is regarded by many men of intelligence and forecast as no Utopian scheme. They are neither few or foolish that confidently look for the time when the rich commerce of Asia and the Pacific Isles, will pass over an uninterrupted iron pathway, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and that one of the important links in that great chain of communication, will pass through nearly the whole length of the two peninsulas of this State. But of this I may have something further to say hereafter. Your Boston neighbors are looking sharply after this matter, and perhaps it would be well for New-York to give it a little attention.

But to return to the commerce of the lakes. You are, of course, aware of the fact that there is no thoroughfare in the Northwest, through which so large an amount of commerce passes during the season of navigation, as that passing over the Flats of the St. Clair River, which is the channel through which the shipping of the three principal lakes passes. The frequent interruptions and detentions which are met with by the lake mariners, in consequence of the extensive sand-bar at the mouth of the St. Clair, where it widens into the lake, have been the cause of very serious complaints for several years past. At a recent meeting of our Board of Trade, an interesting report was submitted and adopted, showing the importance of the trade of the Upper Lakes, and submitting some valuable statistics, that cannot be without interest to the general reader. I will not trouble you with many details. It will suffice to state that the number of steamers, propellers, brigantines, barks and schooners passing over these flats during the past year was 1,778, at an average value of each vessel of $11,292, a total tonnage of 468,691, and an aggregate valuation of $20,086,500. The Committee state that the actual number of vessels that passed over the flats from the opening of navigation to the close thereof, last year, was 22,274, being a daily average of 86, making the daily valuation on vessels *without* cargoes passing $976,112, and for the season an aggregate of $250,-546,895. The Committee estimate that 40,000 passengers are transported over the flats each year. The total valuation of cargoes last year, exclusive of vessels, is estimated by the Committee at $146,289,411. In view of the risks and detentions that are inevitably occurring, and the large pecuniary loss that follows annually, the Committee recommended that Congress be petitioned for the passage of a law authorizing an appropriation of $200,000 to remove this barrier, and the further appropriation of $10,000 per year to keep it open for all future time. The estimated loss by damage done to vessels, and by loss of time through detention, and incidental expenses, is about $128,000 per annum. The action of our Board of Trade upon this subject has been promptly responded to by the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of most of the Western cities interested in lake commerce. New-York cannot be indifferent to this important work.

If we may judge from the tone of the leading Republican journals of this State, President JOHNSON's policy of reconstruction stands a very poor chance of meeting with the approval of the party. The *Daily Advertiser & Tribune*, the oldest and most widely circulated political organ in this State, always profoundly Republican, hints frequently at the propriety of impeachment. It does not hesitate to denounce the President as a traitor and an ingrate; while the *Daily Post*, a new candidate for journalistic favor, and edited by Gen. CARL SCHURZ, is even more outspoken in its opposition and more bitter in its denunciations than its rival.

It must not be understood, however, that the entire Republican Party of this State endorse the course of these two leading metropolitan organs. There are a good many of the most intelligent and influential Republicans of the City, and, as I understand, in the country also, who stand by the President with a firmness and persistent determination that augurs strongly hereafter. Democrats here have made two abortive movements to endorse the Veto Message. But they were of no special importance, except to signify that those who figured most prominently in the proceedings look with longing expectations to the time when certain heads shall be brought to the political block, and "ANDY" will then appoint his old political associates to fill the places made vacant. The conservative element here is pretty strong; but it has no legitimate organ, nor is there any efficient organization. The more moderate and influential friends of the President look upon the attempts of the Republican paper here, to brow beat him and to drive him into the adoption of radical measures, with disgust and contempt. The Radicals here are ardent in their advocacy of the policy of negro suffrage at the South, and yet they know that a respectable, educated Christian negro, brought up under our Northern free institutions, and thoroughly imbued with [illegible] principles of republicanism, is not permitted to vote [illegible] [illegible] preliminary to an amendment of the Constitution [illegible] bestowing the blessed boon upon [illegible] abused class. This question, however, is [illegible] to be determined in this State upon its merits, (a proposed amendment of the Constitution having [illegible] the Legislature,) and it is to be hoped that [illegible] who are so valiant in the defence of the [illegible] of the negro at the South will be consistent in [illegible] philanthropy [illegible]

Our venerable and respected townsman, General LEWIS CASS, whose personal history has been so long associated with the stirring events that have transpired on the frontier for more than half a century, is at present in feeble health, and strong apprehensions are felt with respect to his recovery, though he may linger for many weeks or months. Prostrated by a physical infirmity peculiar to one of his years, his mind, though less active, is still lucid, and at times he converses freely with his friends who are permitted to see him. He feels a strong interest in behalf of the President's reconstruction policy, and approves of his veto. Though differing with many of his fellow citizens upon various questions of public moment, he has been consistent within himself, and no one of his neighbors, however radically disposed, will refuse to bear testimony in favor of his fervent patriotism. Gen. CASS long since withdrew from the activities that appertain to our city, and for the past Winter has been chiefly confined to his own private rooms, residing with his daughter, Mrs. CANFIELD. His autobiography, if it were fully written, would afford a most valuable addition to the history of our country, especially of that interesting epoch which immediately preceded the breaking out of the late rebellion. Gen. CASS is ranked among the richest men of the Northwest.

About three years since, a very wealthy French merchant, a native of Detroit, JOSEPH CAMPAU, and well known throughout the Northwest for his extensive connections in the fur trade and other branches of mercantile enterprise, and for his wealth, died, at the advanced age of 93, without making a will. He left eight children, and much difficulty ensued in dividing the property, variously estimated in value from one and a half to four millions of dollars. There has been much litigation growing out of the conflicting views of the children and one who claimed to be an heir, concerning the division of the estate; but it has at length been settled by Commissioners appointed by the appropriate court, and a very large amount of most valuable real estate, in the very heart of the city, much of it scarcely yet improved, will either be thrown into market, or, what is more probable, be improved by the present owners, some of whom are actuated by a spirit of enterprise and liberality, which will reflect credit upon our city.

DETROIT.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The Latest Report from the Hospital Ship—Quarantine Matters.

The latest intelligence from the hospital-ship *Falcon* is down to Saturday evening. It is gratifying, indeed. Not a patient died on Saturday, nor was any new case of sickness reported. Dr. SWINBURNE went down on board the Quarantine-tug, yesterday afternoon, with supplies; but the waves were running high under a gale from the southwest, and as he did not reach the Quarantine Landing until after the departure of the last boat last evening, it is not known whether he succeeded in boarding either of the steamers at the Lower Quarantine anchorage.

VENTILATION.

A gentleman visited the Health Officer on Saturday, especially to make the suggestion that the orlop and other decks of any steamship may be ventilated by passing iron tubes from various parts of the ship's hold into her furnaces. The heating of the air in the furnace-ends of the tubes will create a current which will draw off the poisoned air of the hold, and the hatches being off, pure air will enter the ship and take the place of the poison that escapes through the furnace. Dr. SWINBURNE recommends this simple and comparatively inexpensive mode of ventilation, and will bring it to the notice of the owners of our passenger steamships. This is far better than fumigation, since it can be always operative, and never costly or offensive. It is sometimes impossible to fumigate a vessel without involving serious damage to a ship's cargo, as, for instance, when she has valuable consignments of silks in her hold. No risk of this kind is to be incurred in the proposed ventilation by tubes.

CHOLERA HOSPITALS.

The General Government having decided that it cannot legally yield to the Quarantine Commission any part of Sandy Hook to be used for quarantine purposes, the old quarantine grounds at Segoine's Point being unfit for a hospital site, and the inhabitants of New-Jersey, Staten Island, Coney Island, and elsewhere, being unalterably opposed to the erection of cholera hospitals within sight of their dwellings, the Commissioners have no recourse but to such steamers and hulks as they may be able to secure in case of need, and these are to be kept at anchor during the cholera season in the Lower Bay.

The Legislature, after having been repeatedly and persistently opportuned, authorizes the Quarantine Commissioners and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn to expend $400,000 in erecting suitable quarantine buildings on the West Bank, a shoal in the Lower Bay about three miles south of Forts Tompkins and Richmond. The Commissioners will soon commence operations at this point, and the General Government will likewise simultaneously undertake to erect a hospital on the same shoal; but neither of these buildings can be completed this year. The hospitals are to be built on spile foundations at the northern and southern extremities of the West bank, and the space between them is to be left to the action of the tide. It is expected that in time the tide will throw up enough sand between the two hospitals to make an island containing an area of two square miles, and hereon the authorities may erect additional hospital buildings at pleasure, without interfering with any class of citizens.

The Quarantine Commissioners are also soon to erect warehouses on Romer's Shoals, near Fort Ellis, north of Staten Island; and these are to afford storage for such cargoes as, being uninfected, may nevertheless be regarded by the Board of Health as improper for admission to pratique or for storage within the City limits during the cholera season. The erection of suitable warehouses on Romer's Shoals will obviate the necessity of depositing hides, rags, and other objectionable importations at Red Hook, and thus the inhabitants of Gowanus may be relieved of all cause for apprehension of danger.

With the new hospitals in the Lower Bay and the storehouses in the Upper Bay ready for occupation, the city may be guaranteed immunity from imported cholera or fever in Summer or small-pox in Winter. In Summer the Health Officer has been able to use hulks of steamers as hospital ships in the Lower Bay; but last Winter, with field ice running on the tide and threatening to scuttle any ship at anchor in the stream, what could he have done with a ship infected with small-pox? Suppose he had sent the patients from such a ship to Ward's Island, and moored the vessel at a pier far up town, kept a guard of policemen on the pier to prevent any visit to the vessel until she had been thoroughly fumigated and all her passengers vaccinated! Would he not have alarmed the City? And yet, if a pest ship had arrived last Winter, this is precisely the course which the Health Officer must have pursued.

Christian Brotherhood—Its Duties.

Rev. O. H. DUTTON, assistant minister of Trinity Church, preached in St. Ann's Church, West Eighteenth-street, last evening, in behalf of the new "Free Episcopal Church" on Third-avenue, near Seventy-seventh-street. His subject was "The Duties of the Christian Brotherhood."

He took the following text:

For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—*Galatians* v., 14.

The preacher cited the conduct of the early Christians as a noble example for the Churches of the present age. They had made the world wonder and admire the grand system of religion which bound man to man, and which had enabled man to see in his Christian brother an object of consideration in the time of need; hence even the heathen said: "See how those Christians do each other love." He pressed the inquiry: "To what extent are the Churches in our day animated by the spirit of charity which prompts men to recognize in their fellow-Christian professors brethren?" To what extent had the present Church moulded its life to that of the early Church? He portrayed the unbrotherly, cold and heartless conduct of the stingy Christian, and the singular experience which ministers of the Gospel had often to pass through in their efforts to erect new parishes. He candidly criticised the unworthy motives which, in too many cases, prompted men of business to donate sums of money to help the work of the Church, and asserted that there could be but one spirit in which men might give of their substance to the Church of Christ and for the various objects subserved by it, that was the spirit referred to in the text—the spirit of love.

There was a large and attentive congregation, and doubtless a collection worthy the able appeal of the preacher.

New Church in Fifty-second-street.

The vicinity of Central Park is rapidly becoming the scene of church enterprise and missionary labor. Recently a new Baptist society has located itself on Fifty-second-street, where, in a neatly furnished and convenient chapel, morning and evening services are held each Sabbath, while a flourishing Sunday-School affords inducement and incentive for the attendance of children. Rev. Dr. JOHN S. HOLME, who for many years was the beloved and capable pastor of the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, was, on his return from Europe, invited to its charge, and has recently accepted the pastorate. The neighborhood promises a fair field for labor, and the labor is already meeting i's normal reward. Arrangements are in progress which, when completed, will insure the thorough and most gratifying success of this commendable and Christian undertaking.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Lt.-Gen. Sir John Michel, K. C. B., and Lady Michel and daughter, from Montreal, are at the Brevoort House. Hon. J. H. Wade, Cleveland; Judge O. H. Parker, Rochester, and Gen. Granger, Canandaigua, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. S. N. Salomon, Washington; Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Peekskill; Dr. C. Cullis, Boston; and Hon. J. H. Husted, Chicago, are at the Hoffman House. P. H. Leadell, Washington; E. E. Floyd, Boston; Dr. Tyler, Boston; Dr. Bancroft, Concord; and Dr. Shaw, Tarrytown, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. E. H. Ketchum, U. S. A.; Gen. Buck, U. S. A.; Hon. J. Bridge, Augusta; [illegible]

[illegible] —The sacred concert advertised by WM. [illegible] to take place at the [illegible] Opera-house last evening [illegible] who bought tickets at the [illegible] money refunded by [illegible]

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—During Saturday evening AMELIA ELIZABETH CONGO, (colored,) aged 7 years, who resides with her parents at No. 56 Thompson-street, was run over by car No. 136 of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad line, near the corner of Thompson and Broome streets. The whels of the car passed over one of her legs, fracturing it severely. The girl was removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. The driver of the car, OWEN MURRAY, was arrested by Officer BRIEDE, of the Eighth Precinct, on a charge of reckless driving, and he was held to await the result of the child's injuries.

POLICEMAN SEVERELY INJURED BY A FALL.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer ROSS, of the Second Precinct, while on duty in Spruce-street, discovered that the door of No. 26 was open, and he summoned Roundsman CHRISTIE and Officer HEDGES to his assistance. While the three officers were searching the premises, ROSS was suddenly precipitated through a hatchway which had been carelessly left open by one of the employes. Officer ROSS, who sustained several severe injuries by the fall, was removed to the Station-house and medical aid afforded.

ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—JAMES H. SANDERS, (colored,) aged 28 years, had an altercation yesterday with a colored woman named SARAH EVERSON, during which the woman seized an axe and dealt SANDERS a heavy blow across the face, inflicting a terrible and probably fatal wound. Officer CADDELL, of the Sixth Precinct, removed the injured man to the Colored Hospital, and the woman was promptly arrested by Officer MCCAFFERTY and locked up in the Sixth Ward Station-house.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A POLICE OFFICER.—A man named LEWIS GARDNER, and a member of the Metropolitan Police force, residing at No. 37 West Twenty-eighth-street, was run over about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon by car No. 81 of the Third-avenue line. The injuries received by GARDNER were so severe that the leg had to be amputated on his arrival at the New-York Hospital.

SERIOUS FALL.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named LAWRENCE CONNOLLY, residing at No. 2 Birmingham-street, while playing on the iron steps leading to the Comptroller's office in the City Hall Park, slipped and fell to the pavement, breaking both his legs. Officer HALLETT, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, removed the boy to the New-York Hospital.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—The fifth of the series of public temperance meetings, under the auspices of Mosaic Temple of Honor No. 1, will take place this evening at eight o'clock, in the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, between Second and Third avenues. The meeting will be addressed by Brig.-Gen. THOMAS S. HITE, of Kansas.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—JAMES BENNETT, residing at No. 31 Ludlow-street, made a determined attempt at suicide, on Saturday evening, by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. Medical aid was summoned, when the usual remedies were successfully administered. No reason is assigned for the rash act.

FOR ALBANY.—The steamer *Armenia* commences her regular trips for Albany this morning, from her pier, foot of Desbrosses-street.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ROW IN A LAGER-BEER SALOON—THE KEEPER ASSAULTED AND ONE MAN SHOT.—About half past twelve o'clock yesterday morning, a serious disturbance took place in the lager-beer saloon of JOHN GOSS, No. 3 Broadway, E. D. It appears that about that time, two young men named PATRICK SHEVELIN and FRANK BURNS, and four others, entered the place and behaved very rudely, helping themselves to whatever they took a fancy to. When GOSS remonstrated with them, they assaulted him in a savage manner, throwing lager-beer glasses at his head, &c. During the assault, a pistol-shot was fired by one of the ruffians, intended, it is supposed, for GOSS; but the bullet missed him and lodged in the left breast of an unoffending citizen named CHARLES FARRELL, inflicting a wound from which the blood flowed freely, but which, it is believed, will not prove fatal. Mr. FARRELL was taken to his residence, No. 122 Meserole-street, by an officer of the Forty-fifth Precinct. The principals in the assault appeared to be SHEVELIN and BURNS, and they were both arrested by Officers HIPWELL and MURPHY of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and locked up for examination.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 142, the principal diseases being: Consumption, 24; convulsions, 13; disease of brain, 10; pneumonia, 7; debility, 6; marasmus, 6, &c. Under one year of age, 35; natives of the United States, 97; Ireland, 23; other countries, 22.

FIRE.—The play-house of the Cumberland-street Protestant Orphan Asylum was destroyed by fire on Saturday, caused by some of the boys playing with matches. The damage amounts to about $600. Fully insured in the Long Island Company.

ACCIDENTS.—JOHN JOYCE, a laborer, residing at the foot of Columbia-street, was run over by a country wagon at Fulton Ferry, on Saturday, and was badly hurt. Officer CHAMBERS, of the Forty-second Precinct Police, conveyed him to his home. The driver of the vehicle drove away and escaped.... FRITZ CONNEMAN, residing at No. 288 Schermerhorn-street, was seriously injured in Fulton-street, on Saturday, by being thrown from a wagon he was driving. He was taken to the Forty-second Precinct Station-house, and then conveyed to his residence.

FOUND IN THE STREET.—Officer RILEY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, found a woolen shawl, a jockey hat, a bandbox, a gent's smoking-cap and some crockery, in Myrtle near Carlton-avenue, on Saturday night last. It was ascertained to belong to Mr. J. DEVEREAUX, from whose house it had been stolen, but to whom it was returned.

NEW-JERSEY.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS OF NEW YORK FIRST WARD ROUGHS—CITIZENS BEATEN AND HOUSES STONED—ARREST OF PART OF THE GANG.—About 6 o'clock last evening, Deputy-Sheriff ANDREW VAN HORN and Mr. MICHAEL SMITH, came to the Police station, in Jersey City, and applied for assistance to arrest a gang of some eighteen New York ruffians, who had been making an indiscriminate attack upon citizens residing near CURRY's Woods, a short distance beyond Greenville, beating them in a brutal manner, and also breaking the windows and doors of houses, causing the greatest alarm to the inmates. Two men named THOMAS MYERS and JAMES WILLIAMS, who were walking along the road, were set upon by the ruffians and were badly beaten. Deputy Sheriff VAN HORN, who witnessed the occurrence, went to their assistance, when he was also attacked, but being a large muscular man, succeeded in knocking four or five of them down, but the attention of the whole party being turned upon him, he was forced to retreat, being pursued as far as the Canal Bridge, and he narrowly escaped being struck with stones which were hurled at him. MICHAEL SMITH, who was sitting on the front piazza of his house, became a target for the ruffians, and, after retreating into the house, stones were hurled at the building and the panels of the door were broken in. Upon the representation of the above facts, a squad of policemen was sent to the ferry to intercept the ruffians, who were on their way in a large one-horse express wagon. A large number of citizens congregated in Exchange-place, and after about an hour the party drove up, when they were surrounded by the police and citizens and were captured before resistance could be offered. There were but six men in the wagon, three of whom presented bloody and bruised faces. The others, probably fearing arrest, had left the wagon before arriving at the ferry. Upon being taken to the station-house the prisoners gave their names as MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, JAMES MCGOVERN, THOMAS RYAN, PATRICK KENNEDY, JERRY BALDWIN and JOHN PETERS. In the wagon was found two empty lager-beer kegs and base-ball clubs. The party are residents of the First Ward, New-York, and style themselves "The Junior Franklin Base-ball Club." They were committed to the cells to await examination before Recorder MARTINDALE this morning. The horse and wagon belonged to BALDWIN's Express, No. 28 West-street.

FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.—Yesterday forenoon, about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in the gable of the two-story and attic frame building, No. 16 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, the first story of which is occupied by CHARLES STONE & SON, looking-glass and picture-frame dealers, and the upper part for their residence. There was a very high wind prevailing at the time, and many of the surrounding buildings being old wooden structures, it was feared that there would be a general conflagration, but through the excellent management of the firemen, the flames, which were confined to the roof, were soon extinguished. The building, which is owned by JOHN POST, was damaged about $300; insured in the Hudson County and Jersey City Companies. The damage to Mr. STONE & SON's goods by water would probably not exceed $2,500, which is fully insured in the Hudson County and Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Construction of Charter-Party—Maritime Lien for Freight—It will not be Deemed to have been Waived by the Acceptance of a Promissory Note, unless that View be Consistent with the Provisions of the Charter-Party—Promissory Note as Payment of a Debt Generally Considered.

Edmund Kimball vs. Alexander Duncan, et al.—The bill in this case was filed to enforce a lien against a part of the cargo of the ship *Anna Kimball*, brought in her from Calcutta to Boston, for the payment of a balance alleged to be due upon a charter of that ship, made between the owners and Messrs. G. T. & W. P. Lyman.

The defence was an alleged payment on account of the freight, by the Messrs. Lyman, of $10,000, in notes at six months; and that if those notes may not be considered as payment, yet their acceptance by the libellant amounted to a waiver of any lien, even if any existed under the charter—which was denied. The subsequent insolvency of the Messrs. Lyman, and the non-payment of the notes, did not change the result, nor create a new lien. The notes were an advance, on account of the charter, and such advance displaced the lien.

On the trial, in the District Court for the District of Massachusetts, the Court decided that there was no lien, the notes having been received in payment, and the bill was dismissed. Appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, where the Court held that the notes were not given or received in payment, but simply as an accommodation to the libellant, and that having been tendered at the trial and a surrender offered, the libellant was entitled to recover the balance of the charter money claimed. The decree of the District Court was reversed.

The case was then brought here and urged at length, and at the time reported in the TIMES.

By the Court, Mr. Justice FIELD delivering the opinion. Two questions are presented for determination in this case. *First*, whether the lien of the owner of the ship upon the cargo for freight was waived or displaced by the stipulations of the charter party, and *second*, whether the notes given for a portion of the charter money constituted payment of the same.

It is admitted that the lien of the owner of the ship upon its cargo, for freight, is favored by the courts, and will not be displaced so long as the shipowner retains possession of the cargo, except by express contract, or by stipulations in the charter party inconsistent with its exercise. The position of the appellants is that there are such inconsistent stipulations in the charter party in this case, and two clauses are mentioned in support of this position—the clause requiring the delivery of the cargo within reach of the ship's tackle, and the clause providing that the balance of the charter money remaining unpaid at the termination of the homeward voyage shall be "payable one-half in five and one-half in ten days after discharge" of the cargo.

There is nothing in these provisions inconsistent with the right of the owner to retain the cargo for the preservation of his lien. The first clause only designates the place where the delivery must be had, which, in this case, is the wharf at which the ship may be lying. The second clause only prescribes the period in which payment must be made after the discharge of the cargo. The discharge mentioned does not import a delivery of the cargo; it only imports its unloading from the ship. Such is the obvious meaning of the term, and so it has been judicially held. (Certain Logs of Mahogany, 2 Sum., 589.) The clause was intended for the benefit of the charterers. It gives them ample time to examine the goods and ascertain their condition, and decide whether they will take them and pay the freight, or decline to receive them. They can waive it and take the cargo short of the period designated, if it be ready for delivery.

The cases cited by the appellants do not support their position. In Foster vs. Colby (3 Hurlstone & Norman's Exch., Rep., 705) the charter party provided that the remainder due for freight should be paid "in cash, two month from the vessel's report inwards at London or Liverpool, and after right delivery of the cargo." The stipulation for the payment *after* the delivery of the cargo was inconsistent with the existence of a lien. In Alsoger vs. St. Catharine Dock Company (14 Meeson & Welsby, 794,) the charter party contained two clauses, one providing for the delivery of the cargo and the payment of the freight at the stipulated price, and the other providing for the payment of the freight "two months after the vessel's inward report at the Custom-house." The Court reconciled these clauses by annexing to the first the qualification as to the time of payment contained in the second, and read them together as requiring payment two months after delivery. The payment being thus considered, irrespective of the delivery, it followed that no lien existed.

There is no doubt that a credit for the freight may be given for so great a period as to justify, in the absence of any provision for the delivery of the cargo, the inference that the shipowner intended to waive his right to a lien, and to look solely to the personal responsibility of the charterers. It is sufficient, however, that there is no such credit given him in the present case. Here the period allowed is only a reasonable one for examining the condition of the cargo.

But if there were any doubt as to the construction of the provision for the credit, it is dispelled by the concluding clause of the charter party. By that clause the owner binds the vessel, and the charterers bind the cargo for the performance of all their respective covenants, of which the payment of charter money is one. Though the law, in the absence of any stipulations on the subject, ordinarily implies this mutual security in every contract of affreightment, yet its distinct statement in the charter party shows that the attention of the parties was called to it, and is an important circumstance to be considered in the construction of other stipulations of the instrument respecting the payment of the freight.

In the case of the schooner *Volunteer*, (1 S^{m}., 551,) Mr. Justice Story had occasion to consider the effect of a similar clause in a charter party. In that case the charterers had agreed to pay for the freight "within ten days after the return of the vessel to Boston," or in case of loss after she was last heard from; and the question was, whether the allowance of the ten days for the payment of the freight amounted to a waiver of the lien. That learned Judge held that it did not, and in this connection considered the effect of the clause named. After an extended examination of the authorities he came to the conclusion that it contained an express contract for a lien, and if it did not, still that it contained enough to repel any notion that the delivery of the goods should precede the payment of the freight, or that the lien of the maritime law for freight was intended to be waived by the parties.

The second question for determination is whether the notes given for a portion of the charter money constituted payment of the same.

The notes were given before the termination of the voyage, and consequently before the balance of the charter money became due. Treating them as an advance of a portion of the freight, they could be recovered back, or their amount, if paid, if the vessel did not arrive. Freight being the compensation for the carriage of goods, if paid in advance, is, in all cases, unless there is a special agreement to the contrary, to be refunded, if, from any cause not attributable to the shipper, the goods be not carried. (Watson vs. Dunkinck, 3 John., 335; Griggs vs. Austin, 3 Pick., 20; Phelps vs. Williamson, 3 Sandf., 598.) And there was no such special agreement in this case. The notes were drawn so as to mature near the time of the anticipated arrival of the ship, and according to the statement of the broker who made the arrangement, they were given for the accommodation of the ship-owner, and were to be held over or renewed in case they fell due before the arrival. This statement is consistent with the nature of the transaction, and is sufficient to repel any presumption under the law of Massachusetts, that the notes were taken in discharge of payment of the claim for the charter money. The presumption which prevails in that State, that a promissory note extinguishes the debt or claim for which it is given, may be repelled by any circumstances showing that such was not the intention of the parties.

By the general commercial law as well of England as of the United States, a promissory note does not discharge the debt for which it is given unless such be the express agreement of the parties; it only operates to extend until its maturity the period for the payment of the debt. The creditor may return the note when dishonored, and proceed upon the original debt. The acceptance of the note is considered as accompanied with the condition of its payment. Thus it was said as long ago as the time of Lord Holt, that "a bill shall never go in discharge of a precedent debt, except it be part of the contract that it should be so."—(Clark vs. Mundel, 1 Solk, 124.) Such has been the rule in England ever since; and the same rule prevails, with few exceptions, in the United States. The doctrine proceeds upon the obvious ground that nothing can be justly considered as payment in fact, but that which is in truth such, unless something else is expressly agreed to be received in its place. That a mere promise to pay cannot of itself be regarded as an effective payment is manifest.

The rule in Massachusetts is an exception to the general law; but even there, as we have said, the presumption that the note was given in satisfaction of the debt, may be repelled and controlled by evidence that such was not the intention of the parties, and this evidence may arise from the general nature of the transaction, as well as direct testimony to the fact. Thus, in Butts vs. Dean, 2 Met. 96,) where a note was given for a debt secured by the bond of a third person, it was held that it was not to be presumed that the creditor intended to relinquish his security, and therefore the note was not to be deemed payment for the original debt. And following this and other like authorities of the State, Mr. Justice Sprague, of the United States District Court, held that a lien for materials furnished a vessel built in Massachusetts, a lien given in such a case by a law of that State, was not displaced or impaired by the creditors taking the notes of the debtor. (Page vs. Hubbard; Sprague 338.)

And on like grounds we think that any presumption of a discharge of the claim of the shipowner, and of his lien upon the cargo in this case, by his taking the notes of the charterers, is repelled and overthrown.

The decree of the Circuit Court must be affirmed, and it is so ordered.

D. Thoxter for appellants, B. R. Curtis for appellee.

The Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company—Application for Appointment of a Receiver—Opinion of Justice Miller.

SUPREME COURT—THIRD DISTRICT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Miller.

In the Matter of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company.—At a Special Term of a Supreme Court of the Third District, held in Albany March 29, Justice MILLER, in the above entitled case, delivered the following

OPINION:

This is an application for the appointment of a Receiver in the place of one heretofore appointed by this Court, and of another claimed to have been appointed by an order of Special Term in the First Judicial District. All the parties interested unite in the application, and to understand the circumstances under which it is presented it will be necessary to refer to the proceedings had in the matter. On the 26th day of February, upon the application of the Attorney-General at the Albany Special Term, an order was made to show cause before the Special Term of the First District why an injunction should not be granted against the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, and a Receiver appointed. On the 28th of February the parties again appeared before the Special Term at Albany; The People and the Insurance Department being represented by the Attorney-General, and due proof being presented of the service of papers upon the proper officer of the Company; in fact all parties apparently any way interested and entitled to consideration, having been represented, an order was made discontinuing the former proceeding, dissolving the Company, and appointing Mr. Edward A. Stansbury as receiver. It also appears that an application was made at Special Term in New-York, under the order to show cause, and that the name of Mr. Stansbury as Receiver, which had been agreed upon by all the parties interested, was then stricken out of the order by the Judge who held the Special Term, and that of Mr. Hackett was substituted in its place. As this change in the order was regarded, by the Attorney-General as a violation of an understanding which had existed and was made by him with the parties interested, as the representative of the State, which he considered that he was honorably bound to stand by and to fulfil, he felt not only authorized but obligated to discontinue the proceeding which he had instituted, and to which he was a party, and to commence another and a new one. As I am advised, up to the time when the order for the appointment of Mr. Stansbury was made, no order had been entered in the proper clerk's office for the appointment of any Receiver, nor had any such Receiver qualified. And it would seem, from the papers before the Special Term, and the facts presented, that there was no obstacle in the way of discontinuing the former proceeding and instituting a new one. I am inclined to think that the order of the Special Term appointing Mr. Stansbury was regular, and all the parties in any way interested having consented to the discontinuance, or been represented, it was properly granted. No order having been entered appointing a Receiver before the order appointing Mr. Stansbury, the proceeding was in an inchoate and incomplete state, and no rights attached to Mr. Hackett as Receiver before the entry of an order giving him authority to act, I think there can be no question that in the stage of the case as it then existed, the parties had a right to discontinue the proceeding. The Attorney-General represented the State, the Insurance Department, the stockholders and creditors, and they all desired a discontinuance, as the act itself clearly shows. It was not like the case of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company, (5 Abb. 449,) where it was held that the Attorney-General had no power to discontinue the proceedings against the instructions of the Comptroller, because here he was acting under the authority and direction, and in strict accordance with the instructions of the Insurance Department, who now stand in the place of the Comptroller, and who assented to and sustained the act. No one, in truth, who had a right to be heard made any objection. Nor can the act of the discontinuance be regarded, I think, as an infringement upon the rights of the party claiming to act as Receiver under the order of the Special Term of New-York which had not been formally entered. The Receiver's title does not become complete before the entry of the order, and the person claiming to act as such under the order in New-York had not qualified or filed a bond. The case of Butler vs. Tallis, 5 Sand. 671, which holds that the title of the Receiver exists by relation from the date of the order directing his appointment, not the order to show cause, involved a question as to the priority of a levy over the rights of the Receiver. There an order of reference had been made for the appointment of a Receiver, which was carried out and a Receiver subsequently appointed, and it was held his title vested from the date of the order. This decision does not affect the present case, as no order was entered, and the proceedings were dismissed before the Receiver had qualified. A Receiver is never vested with the power over the property until his security has been approved and filed; his title only becomes perfect after this is done. (Edwards on Receivers, 98; Redway vs. Mather, 5 Sand., 653; Wilson vs. Allen, 6 Barb., 542.) It is quite plain that no rights had been acquired under the order in the First District, and no injury was done by the order made at the Albany Special Term appointing Mr. Stansbury. But even if we assume that the proceedings before the Special Term in the Third District were irregular, which is certainly not apparent, still it would have been no difficult matter to vacate them for that reason by an application to the same Court which had granted the order, and that is the usual and would have been the appropriate remedy. While Courts should be guarded in granting orders of this character, and especially when there is danger of their coming in conflict with a coördinate branch of the same Court, and should even hesitate when the right was clear in any case where there was any reason to believe that it would be thus considered; the remedy for correcting an inadvertent exercise of power of this description is so simple, plain and easy, that it would seem somewhat remarkable that it should furnish the occasion for any excitement or angry controversy. In the hurry and confusion of a Special Term, held at the same time with a Circuit and Oyer and Terminer, as is often the case, it would not be strange if mistakes were occasionally made; but I have not observed any attempt at imposition in my brief experience, so far, by any member of the Bar. The consequences of such an act would be eminently fatal to its author, and it is hardly to be assumed, even if errors are sometimes made by counsel, that any member of the legal profession could be willing to encounter the peril of such an enterprise as obtaining an order unfairly. There is no rule better settled in the Courts than that a motion to correct an irregular order must be made to the Court which granted it. It cannot be heard before any other tribunal, and any attempt to do so is an interference with the prerogatives of the Court which has committed the error. A coördinate tribunal, located out of the Judicial District where the order was made, while it has full jurisdiction within its own territory, cannot correct the order of a Court beyond if it be ever so erroneous and irregular. It is not out of place here to observe that the Receiver appointed by the Special Term of the Third District was in every sense a competent and proper person for that office. The Attorney-General who represented the State, the Insurance Department, the stockholders and creditors and the Company, assented to and recommended it. And although such an appointment may be the subject for a reference where it is necessary, yet when all the parties interested concur in an appointment of this kind and the Court can see and is satisfied that it is right, there can be no doubt as to its propriety. I shall have occasion in another place to examine the question as to the right to make an application of this character in this Judicial District. The observations made which appear to be necessary in view of the nature of these proceedings, bring me to a consideration of the application now before the Court. The Attorney-General who represents the people; the insurance department; Mr. Stansbury, the Receiver appointed in this District; the attorney of Mr. Hackett; the Receiver appointed in the First Judicial District, and Mr. Hackett himself; the attorney in a suit instituted against the Company, all with commendable propriety, I think, considering the complication which has in my judgment unnecessarily arisen out of this matter and the interests involved—consent to the appointment of another Receiver, and that all interfering orders be vacated before a Special Term of this District, thereby assenting to the authority of this Court to make such an order. Upon such a presentation of facts, a single question arises, and that is whether, under the circumstances existing, this is a proper district in which to make such an application. This is one of the questions which may have affected the regularity of the proceedings appointing Mr. Stansbury, (his appointment having been made with the consent of all of the parties in any way supposed to have been interested or entitled to be heard,) and which I have refrained from discussing before, because it is more appropriate in this connection. I entertain no doubt as to the power of this Court to make the order which is asked. It has, heretofore, been a common practice to grant orders to show cause in cases of this character, returnable before the Special Term of the First District, as a matter of convenience. The head of the Insurance Department being located at Albany, and the Attorney-General's office being there, it would appear to be the appropriate locality to institute such proceedings, and there can be no especial harm resulting from so doing. That the Company is located in the City of New-York, and thereby might be subjected to some little inconvenience and trouble, is of but little account; and on the score of convenience is balanced by the location of those who represent the other parties to such a proceeding, independent of the fact now before the Court, that the defendant originally consented to the proceeding in this district, and all the parties now agree to it. The Act of 1853, § 24, (S. L. of 1853, p. 917,) authorizes this proceeding to be instituted before the Supreme Court without naming any locality.

It is a special proceeding on the behalf of the people, for the benefit of all parties interested, and as they are the moving parties I have some question whether it can be strictly considered as a motion. But if we concede that it may be so considered and waive that point, it is very manifest that there can be no doubt of one thing, and that is, that the defendant has a right to waive the question of locality, and with the consent of the defendant and of all parties interested, that the application can be heard in this Judicial District. Who has a right to object or complain, but the parties interested in and effected by the proceeding? And when the defendant comes into court and assents to the proceedings he is estopped. It is not for him to say that the proceedings are irregular. He thereby waives the irregularity. When the motion is made in the wrong County without the assent of the party who had a right to be heard, it would be like any other case where the place of trial is erroneously stated in a complaint. The proper steps must be taken by the aggrieved party to remedy the error. It is at most but a mere irregularity which no one but the party effected by it could take advantage of by motion to the court. Blackmar vs. Van Inocager, 5 How., 367. I think it is quite obvious that this Court has complete jurisdiction, and the application made should be granted and an order entered vacating all interfering orders, and appointing Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., of the City of New-York, Receiver, upon his executing and filing a bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by one of the Justices of this Court, in the sum of $50,000, and from the time of filing said bond, that he be vested with the property of said Company.

Special Notice to the Bar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 28.

Notes of issue for the May Special Term, Chambers—motion calendar—must be filed on or before Friday, May 4, with the Clerk at Chambers. If they are not filed by that time they will not be placed on the first Monday Calendar, but will have to go over to the third Monday of May.

By order of the Clerk.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

Divorce.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice McCunn.

Mary Elizabeth Smith vs. John F. Smith. Decree of divorce granted and custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Saturday, May 5, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 59, 60, 70, 71, 87, 96, 97, 111, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 124, 125, 126. The general call commences at No. 134.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to May 7, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Adjourned without day.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 29.—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen.*—Mrs. T. Nitzke and servant, P. Calsar and family, Mrs. G. Bernheime, Mrs. T. Taaks, children and servant, Miss F. Traub, E. Melchers, Miss D. Mosle, F. Flettmann, I. Gunther and family, G. W. Gail and family, Mrs. D. Mallinsber, S. C. Vezin, Miss K. Amberg, Miss H. Lagerju, O. Beecker and family, L. Hattilen and brother, W. Lahn and sister, G. O. Lahn, F. Lobe, P. Mety, Miss H. Nippes, T. Schenk and lady, T. Schult, M. Ambrecht, Miss C. Schneck, Miss S. Rudolf, R. Nagel, A. Wangemann, Mrs. M. L. Johns and children, Miss A. Heyn and sister, Miss H. Wellmann, B. Moebs, F. Pfaffe, T. Fauster, L. Wallis, F. Siebert, D. Hann, G. Menke, C. Lemke and others.

APRIL 29.—*In steamship Erin, from Liverpool.*—Geo. Wood, Henry Wood, Jas. A. Liffa, Capt. Smith, Hugh Price, M. P. N. Hayden, John McCracken and lady, Capt. E. Gardiner, Robert Buchell and lady, Miss Annie Buchell, Miss Sarah Buchell, Mr. L. J. Buchell, Jacob Ryan, G. W. Bassett, Mrs. Taylor, child and nurse, and 1,161 in the steerage.

In steamship Gen. Grant, from New-Orleans.—S. Pitts, J. Loeb, Miss E. Robertson, A. Martin, J. Harrod, F. H. Lebesque, T. J. Bogert and servant, C. H. Wagner, E. Tourne, J. Mahood, C. Conteux, E. Roynes, Mrs. Kirchberch, E. Sillian, wife, 2 children and servants, G. H. Horman, R. Delpit and wife, P. H. Rivera and wife, H. M. Dyer, F. Reis, wife and 2 children, Wm. Twigel and wife, L. Levi, wife and child, E. Fixary and wife, W. J. Hiss, wife and child, G. Schneider and wife, L. Loeb, wife, 2 children and servant, J. Lebesque and wife, Mrs. R. Renshaw, Mrs. Barrow, F. A. Miller, A. Morrise, Dr. J. Ritchie, J. Stewart, T. J. Watkins, Dr. Boussac, A. Mayer, J. McLaughlin.

In steamship Crusader, from Belize, Hond., &c.—Spencer St. John, H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires at Hayti; Alex. W. Delisle, Wm. Smith, B. N. A. Commissioners to West Indies; E. Vernon, Mrs. L. A. Dunning, Jno. Jex and wife, Rev. C. C. Foote and wife, J. H. Phillips, J. and S. Dunning, Mr. and Miss Milligan, Dr. Thos. Markem, F. Willis, H. Tagwell, J. Pataroun, Miss Loyle and 2 Masters Loyse, Master Tiffen, Master Fulford, W. Martin, Mr. Cook, Mr. Wadderford, Mr. Noble.

In steamship Mariposa, from New-Orleans.—G. E. Hilland wife, Mrs. Whelpley and 4 children, J. H. Medden and 4 children, J. Hutchinson, H. B. Clairborne, M. Hamilton, Alex. Hall, J. B. Taylor, Mrs. Wait, Miss Galetti, G. W. McFee, J. B. Walcott, Chas. Highbe, Mrs. Oraves, Mrs. Sherman, J. Graves, J. F. Lenaux, and 30 in steerage.

In steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston.—A. H. Collins, J. H. Beale, Rev. L. Muller, W. J. Cradon, M. Drypolchur, Capt. Barkman, Mrs. Archer, Miss Allen, Gen. W. Gurney, Wm. Courtenay, David Brigg, Wm. Green, Mr. Cheney, W. B. McMullan, and others in steerage.

In steamship Fah-Kee, from St. Jago de Cuba.—H. T. Dollard and wife, Mrs. E. H. Barnette, F. F. Cemidon, J. Q. Osborne, J. Canas, A. Cowesgo, Mr. Paskey, wife and daughter.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 00	Sun sets	6 35	Moon rises	7 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 45	Gov. Island	8 34	Hell Gate	9 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, April 29.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen 15th and Southampton 18th inst., with mdse. and 717 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds and heavy head seas the whole passage. 23d inst., lat. 47, lon. 35, passed Br. steamship Wm. Penn, from Havre for New-York; 24th, lat. 44 30, lon. 42, Br. ship Ordmillan, from Glasgow for Montreal; 26th, lat. 43, lon. 54 30, steamship Cella, hence for London; 28th, lat. 42, lon. 61, a National Co.'s steamer, bound W.; 28th, off Fire Island, steamships America, Teutonia and City of Boston, bound E. The steamship Bremen, hence, arrived at Cowes 18th inst.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Cutting, Liverpool April 11, Queenstown 12th, with mdse. and 1,180 passengers to the National Steam Navigation Co. Has had strong westerly winds most of the passage. April 12, off the Saltees, passed steamship Kangaroo, bound E.; 17th, lat. 48 30 N., lon. 25 05 W., passed bark Fire Fly, bound E.; 18th, lat. 48 40 N., lon. 28 35 W., passed bark Rachu, bound W.; 19th, lat. 47 20 N., lon. 32 25 W., passed bark Empress, bound E. Had 4 deaths on the passage.

Steamship Fah-Kee, Stirling, St. Jago de Cuba, with sugar and passengers to Waydell & Co. No date, lat. 34 12, lon. 74 45, exchanged signal with schr. David Faust, bound N.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Crusader, (Br.,) Belize, Hond., April 10, via Kingston, Jam., 18th, via Port-au-Prince 21st., with mdse. and passengers to Ribon & Munoz.

Steamship Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans April 22, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor. 28th inst., off Barnegat, signalized steamship Evening Star, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, New-Orleans April 22, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. 23d, 8 A. M., 130 miles S. E. from S. W. Pass, exchanged signals with steamship Monterey, hence for New-Orleans.

Steamer Glaucus, Gale, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., April 20, via Fortress Monroe 27th, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed.

Steamer Charles W. Lord, Ward, Wilmington, N. C., via Frying-Pan Shoals 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed. 27th inst., 10 miles S. of Cape Henry, passed steamer Perit, bound S.

Steamer Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Bark Chineseren, (Norweg.,) Hoyer, Singapore 117 ds., with mdse. to Hallet & Robbins. Passed Cape of Good Hope March 4, St. Helena 12th. Was off Sandy Hood 23d inst., but was blown off by the late westerly winds.

Bark Chispa, (of St. John N. B.,) ——. Malaga 33 ds., and Gibraltar 31 ds., with wine, &c., to Jas. Robinson & Co. Has had strong westerly winds the last 12 days.

Brig Teresita, (of Demerara,) Hill, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lighbourn.

Schr. Col. Lester, Berry, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Matthew Vassar, Jr., Christie, Wareham, with nails.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 29.—Arr. brigs Formosa, Jamaica; Gilmore Meredith, Mansanilla; Mary E. Thompson, Sagua; schrs. Mary E. Walker, Goree; Fisher, Jacmel.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Madagascar, before reported at Gooseberry Island, has been stripped of sails, rigging, anchors, chains and small spars. The coal is being discharged on shore. Her stern-post and false keel is gone. She is otherwise damaged, and it is doubtful if the vessel ever comes off.

The schr. Harriet Gardner, from New-York for Gloucester, previously reported as ashore on Chatham Beach, has been got off with little damage and proceeded.

The ship Imperatrice Elizabetta, from Trieste for New-York, ashore on Long Island Beach, N. J., full of water, has been abandoned.

The schr. Four Sisters was wrecked near Bagdad 10th inst.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Jago de Cuba, April —, U. S. steamer Swatara, last from Port-au-Prince, bound for Kingston, Jam.; officers and crew all well; bark Morning Star, from New-York, dischg.; brig Olga, brig Union, from Baltimore; bark Old Dominion, for New-York, ldg.; brig Dove, bound out.

At Kingston, Jam., April 18, Br. brig Elk, from Halifax; Br. schr. Pickwick, from New-York; Br. brig Advent, from Shelburne, N. S.

At Port-au-Prince, April 21, bark Helen Augusta, hence.

[PER HERMANN.]

Arr. at Liverpool, Antarctic and Snowden, from New-York; Sea Queen, from Charleston.

HUBBEL'S

GOLDEN BITTERS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE TONIC, INVIGORATING AND STRENGTHENING.

Fortifies the system against the evil effects of unwholesome water.

Will cure Dyspepsia.
Will cure Weakness.
Will cure General Debility.
Will cure Heartburn.
Will cure Headache.
Will cure Liver Complaint.
Will excite and create a healthy appetite.
Will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, acting in fact as a general corroborant of the system, containing no poisonous drugs, and is the

BEST TONIC BITTERS IN THE WORLD.

A fair trial is earnestly solicited.

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OLD CABINET BRANDY

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FOR DIARRHEA, CHOLERA-MORBUS, COLIC, GRIPING PAINS IN THE BOWELS, CHANGE OF WATER, &C.

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD!

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PARKER BROS.

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.

Acknowledged by epicures to be *the* Sauce for roast meats, fish, game, steaks, chops, soups, salads, &c., imparting an unrivaled richness and delicacy of flavor to all made dishes. For sale by all grocers, fruit, preserve and pickle houses.

C. R. PARKER, Sole Agent. No. 75 Bleecker-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1866.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED UNDERWRITERS and Ship owners, approving of the resolutions of the ship-builders and others of this City, as set forth in their card, dated April 25, 1866, do cheerfully indorse and desire to uphold them in the decided stand which they have deemed proper to adopt.

(Signed,)

Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co., by Chas. Dennis, Vice-Pres.
Sun Ins. Co., by Thomas Grinnell, Pres.
Orient Mutual Ins. Co., by Alfred Ogden, Vice-Pres.
Mercantile Mutual Ins. Co., by C. Newcomb, Vice-Pres.
Commercial Mutual Ins. Co., by Daniel D. Smith, Pres.
New-York Mutual Ins. Co., by Jno. H. Earle, Pres.
Washington Mutual Ins. Co., by G. Henry Koop, Pres.
Phenix Marine Ins. Co., by Stephen Crowell, Pres.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co., by Allen McLane, Pres.
Panama Railroad Co., by Jas. F. Joy, Secretary.

C. H. Marshall & Co.,	Howland & Frothingham,
Wm. & Alfred Nelson,	S. W. Carey,
H. D. & J. U. Brookman,	Geo. F. Bully,
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,	S. Thompson's Nephew,
Thomas Dunham,	J. Atkins & Co.,
E. E. Morgan & Son,	Simpson & Clapp,
Boyd & Hencken,	Walsh & Carver,
Snow & Burgess,	R. P. Buck & Co.,
Williams & Guion,	N. L. McCready & Co.,
Nesmith & Son,	Fabbri & Chauncey,
Tapscott Bros. & Co.,	Lawrence, Giles & Co.,
Edmiston Brothers,	Brett, Son & Co.,
John G. Dale, Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Co.,	Thompson & Hunter, Howland & Aspinwall,
	Jas. W. Elwell & Co.,
J. B. Phillips & Sons,	Smith & Dunning,
Robin, Howard & Edye,	Lawson & Walker,
Murray, Ferris & Co.,	Charles Luling & Co.,
Russell Sturges,	Johnson & Higgins,
Garrison & Allen,	Funcke, Meincke & Wendt.
James E. Ward & Co.,	

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder, written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, May 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging the sidewalks in Worth-st., from Broadway to Baxter-st.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, April 30, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering a petition of property owners and residents on the line of West-street, asking that said street from Canal-street to the Battery be widened; also the propriety of widening Fifth-avenue across Washington-square to connect with Thompson-street, and the widening of said street from Washington-square to Canal-street.

All persons in favor of or opposed to either of the above proposed improvements, are respectfully invited to attend.

MICHAEL NORTON,
IGNATIUS FLYNN,
BERNARD REILLY,
Committee on Streets.

FASHIONS 1866

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J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX

ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS.

THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Spring, They are ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL LADIES THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE LAND, to be the most PERFECT and AGREEABLE SKIRT ever worn, and are UNEQUALED in ELEGANCE, ELASTICITY, LIGHTNESS, DURABILITY, COMFORT and ECONOMY.

THE LAST NEW STYLE

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Which is the MOST BEAUTIFUL and AGREEABLE SKIRT ever worn, being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dresses; see GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK; FRANK LESLIE'S FASHION MAGAZINE; DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF FASHION; LE BON TON; THE BOUDOIRS OF FASHION, and the Fashion Articles of the different newspapers.

See OPINIONS of the PRESS and FASHION MAGAZINES, generally, PROCLAIMING the great SUPERIORITY of these

CELEBRATED SKIRTS,

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES IN THE CITY, throughout the UNITED STATES and ELSEWHERE.

At WHOLESALE by the exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of the PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

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Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., NEW-YORK.

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RUPTURE.

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PATENT LEVER
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These instruments are entirely new, both in principle and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE ON THE BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 609 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SPLENDID INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTING AND LOAN COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK ... $2,500,000. SHARES $25.

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Hon. JAS. H. WALTON, late Treasurer of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Hon. N. B. BRYANT, Boston, Mass.
GEO. L. TRASK, Esq., firm of Bigelow & Trask, New-York.
THOS. COREY, Esq., firm of Corey, Wilcox & Co., Boston, Mass.
ELIJAH F. DEWING, Esq., New-Orleans, La.
Major H. O. BRIGHAM, late Paymaster U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

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The object of this Company is to furnish capital to the impoverished Cotton Planters, [illegible] grow and get their [illegible] and satisfactory [illegible] tion and crops, for [illegible] paying labor, and [illegible] the development of the

CAPITAL AND LABOR

are the universal [illegible] of the

SOUTHERN STATES,

and when judiciously [illegible] nished, will restore [illegible] country to its former prosperity, [illegible] that Nature designed it,

THE GARDEN OF THE WORLD.

Books opened for subscription [illegible] the Company; also at the office of WALTON, BRYANT & CO., No. 17 Broad-st., [illegible]

Send for Circulars.

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CURED BY INHALING

A HARMLESS FLUID.

DR. R. GOODALE'S

CATARRH REMEDY

Has cured more cases of Catarrh [illegible] edies put together [illegible] tried every other [illegible] been permanently [illegible]

DR. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDIES [illegible]

It will certainly [illegible] the bottles, which [illegible] SOME OF THE FIRST PHYSICIANS ARE RECOMMENDING IT.

Do not allow the [illegible] ration upon you. [illegible] the agent and it will [illegible] Price $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists [illegible]

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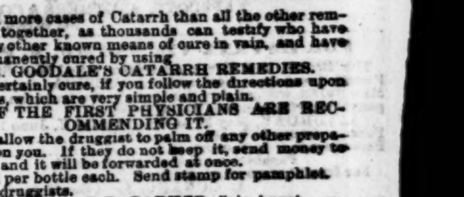

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For MOTHS. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 201, April 28, 1866.

25, 76, 75, 37, 60, 45, 51, 32, 65, 4, 97, 9.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 202, April 28, 1866.

57, 17, 9, 1, 45, 76, 70, 79, 21, 8, 78.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 200, April 28, 1866.

54, 59, 52, 8, [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.

Price $27 [illegible]

JOSEPH BATES & Co., [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Prizes paid in gold; [illegible] paid for doubloons [illegible] TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, [illegible]

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